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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIV NO. 10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1936

SIXTEEN PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Wazir Ali Leads India On Path Of Victory? Lahore Turns Phase Of Indo-Australian Contests

Home Side's Big Lead In 2nd Innings

VISITORS' POOR SHOW

Lose 7 Wkts. For 157 Runs, But Have To Make 132 More To Win

Lahore bids fair to claim the honour of having broken the record of Australian successes against representative Indian teams, despite the absence of India's class batsmen like C. K. Naidu, Amarnath and Vijay Merchant. The credit goes to Lieut. Wazir Ali who skips the Indian side and fine team work displayed by batsmen at the crease and the bowlers in the field.

India's Strong Position

In their second innings Wazir Ali's XI gained a decisively advantageous position, being 177 runs with 7 good wickets still in hand. When play was resumed on Sunday the over night, not out, Wazir Ali and the Yuvaraj of Patiala, opened their innings. The latter was soon dispatched to the pavilion with 16 runs to his credit. Wazir Ali was unfortunate to miss his century by a narrow margin of 3 runs. The whole Indian side was out before lunch interval for 301 runs.

Australian Collapse

With 289 runs to win, Ryder sent Wendell Bill and Love to open the Australian innings. But the beginning was unconvincing, Bill being out for a paltry 5. Nissar was proving dangerous, while Baqa Jilani was destructive, having taken 3 wickets conceding only 16 runs. The Australian wickets fell in succession. At one stage three wickets were lost at the same total, 148 runs. Ryder tried to save his side, but was out for 70 after faultless play. When stumps were drawn Australians had made 157 runs for 7 wickets, i.e., they are still 132 runs behind the Home side.

The Scores:

INDIA XI	1st Innings	 149
	2nd Innings	 301
AUSTRALIANS	1st Innings	 166
	2nd Innings (for 7 wkts.)	157

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, Jan. 11. (For Saturday's Game, See P. 12) The All-India team entered upon the third day of their match against the Australians amidst great popular enthusiasm. Stands on all sides of arena were packed, and the 10,000 mark has been passed long before the play commenced.

Oxenham and Bryant again did not field and Alexander and Warner held for them. Yuvaraj made two singles and a hit for four off Nagel, before he was well caught low down by Nagel, off his own bowling (187-4-16). This wicket had added 34 runs.

WAZIR ALI'S BAD LUCK
Mohamed Saeed joined Wazir Ali who soon afterwards reached his 90 amidst cheers. Wazir Ali was not however destined to reach his century, because after scoring only two more singles, he mistimed a hook off Leather and cocking up the ball was caught by Love standing back. Wazir Ali had played a captain's innings had reached the boundary twelve times (207-5-92).

Just previous to this wicket fall Leather had taken a new ball and Mahomad Saeed had a narrow escape in the slips, off the first delivery with it.

Bhaya came in at the fall of Wazir Ali's wicket, and caused amusement when he ducked to a couple of flizzers from Leather which passed over his head. At 225, Mair replaced Nagel for the first change of the day. Mohamad Saeed mistimed hit to leg, off him, and skied a ball giving a dolly catch to Morrisby at square-leg, but the Australians dropped it. This was the fourth easy catch to be dropped by Australian fielders during this innings. Love, however made up for this lapse soon afterwards, when he smartly stumped Saeed, off the same bowler. (234-6-23).

Bhaya and Amir Elahi played

the prettiest cricket of the whole innings. Both showed complete understanding in running between the wickets—until Bhaya over-did it and ran himself out. Amir Elahi lashed out hotly and got in many hard shots. The crowd was delighted at this pair's play, and particularly Bhaya's running. Eventually after they had added 34 runs, Bhaya attempted to snatch a run for a throw from the third man, but Amir Elahi hesitated and before Bhaya could get back, Love had broken the wicket (268-7-27). Nagel's height then enabled him to take a high catch in the slips to dismiss Elahi but Salaudinn gladdened the hearts of the crowd with two consecutive hits for six, off Mair. The first of these was attempted by Wendell Bill on the boundary line and missed. These two hits had brought the score to 299 and a couple to Nissar then carried the score past 300 when the innings closed.

Australians' 2nd Venture
The Australians had one over's batting before lunch, but Wendell Bill and Love safely played it out.

The Australians required 285 runs to win with more than a day and a half in which to get them. They began their task rather unconvincedly, losing two wickets in half an hour for 26 runs.

ELLE OUT
Mahsud Salaudinn opened the attack on resumption—the first time he got an opportunity to bowl in this match—and he got Bill out l.b.w. with his sixth ball. Bill had cut Salaudinn to the boundary just previously. The first wicket fell at 5.

Morrisby came in and sent in the first decade up with two nice cuts off Baqa Jilani who replaced Salaudinn after bowling three overs. Nissar going on unchanged from his end got Love's wicket

in his fourth over. Meherhomji taking a good catch behind the wicket (26-2-10). Fast bowlers had certainly done their bit in driving home the advantage secured by India's batsmen. Morrisby was joined by Ryder for the third wicket.

NISSAR DANGEROUS

Wazir Ali tried all his fast bowlers in succession, giving Salaudinn, Bannerji and Puri two overs each, but soon reverted to Nissar as he alone was looking at all dangerous. He was looking dangerous in another sense too, because he was frequently pitching very short and pumping viciously. Morrisby ducked to all of these.

Amir Elahi was then given three overs, but was played without difficulty. Nissar then whizzed past Morrisby's head with another bumper and Morrisby attempting to punish him at the next ball was bowled. Morrisby appeared to pull the ball into his wicket. (81-3-35). Morrisby was batting for an hour and a quarter.

RYDER'S CAUTIOUS PLAY

Bryant made his first scoring stroke, a three to fine leg after remaining at the wicket for 23 minutes. Another three to Bryant sent up 100 of the innings in 113 minutes. Baqa Jilani bowled three consecutive maiden overs at the end of which he got Bryant out, thanks to a smart catch by Meherhomji behind the wicket (101-4-6). Just previous to this Meherhomji had given his first bye of the match. His keeping was excellent. With ten minutes to go before the tea interval, Macartney joined Ryder. The Australian Captain then reached his 50 amidst cheers. Ryder had not made a single mistake so far in a stay of 80 minutes and had hit six times to the boundary. At tea the score was 116 for 4, Ryder (not out) 53 and Macartney (not out) 2.

QUICK DISMISSALS

On resumption Wazir Ali managed his bowling well and the Home side secured quick advantage when Macartney and then Ryder were out in quick succession.

Actually three wickets fell at 148, those of Macartney, Ryder and Nagel. Baqa Jilani at this stage had taken 3 wickets for 14 runs.

BAQA JILANI'S SUCCESS.

Macartney was playing the fast bowling better than any other batsman and the only bowler whom he treated with any respect was Baqa Jilani. Coming on for his second spell Baqa got Macartney out l.b.w. in his first over. Ryder was joined by Hendry, the saviour of the Indian match; but the Australian Captain left at the same total as also Nagel who came after him. Ryder attempted to pull Amir Elahi and skied the ball into the off. Wazir Ali running from the mid-off took a finely judged catch behind the bowler.

The Australian Captain was batting for 125 minutes and hit nine fours. He gave no chance. Baqa Jilani then bowled Nagel in his next over.

Oxenham took a runner and joined Hendry. These two batted carefully and were not out at the close with 3 and 4 respectively.

INDIANS (2nd Innings)

Meherhomji (run out)	12
Bannerji c Alexander b	70
B Jilani c Ryder b Nagel	0
Wazir Ali c Love b Leather	92
Yuvaraj of Patiala c b	16
Nagel	28
Mohd. Saeed st. Love b Mair	27
Bhaya (run out)	23
Emir Elahi c Nagel b Leather	23
Salaudinn (not out)	0
D. R. Puri b Leather	3
Nissar c Love b Leather	4
Extras	4
Total	301

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Leather	27.1	2	102	5

Mahatma Maintains Improvement

WARDHAGANJ, Jan. 12. Mr. Mahadev Desai wires under date January, 12: "Mrs. Gilder and Jivraj Mehta from Bombay examined Gandhiji this afternoon and found improvement in his health was being maintained."

Blood pressure was slightly higher, but they did not seem to attach much importance to slight variations. Dr. Baretti from Nagpur has extracted two more of Gandhiji's teeth.—United Press.

Submarginal Farm Lands May Be Removed From Productive Area

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. While confusion following the A. A. A. decision continues, statements of Government officials that a programme replacing the A. A. A. would be enacted and that there would be ample time to influence spring planting have reassured the prosperity of cotton trade. Crop control caused material dislocations of the growing industry such as migration of labour and deterioration of farm implements resulting in the physical impossibility of quick readjustment.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt has indicated that the Export Bounty suggested to meet emergency would not be considered but the new programme centres round the removal from production of submarginal farm lands through purchase and rental.

BENDA CASE SEQUEL

Seth Govind Das Renewed Adjournment Motion

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11. Now that the appeal on the Benda Village Raid Case has been decided, Seth Govind Das, M.L.A., has renewed his motion for adjournment of the business of the Assembly to discuss the conduct and want of discipline of the soldiers of the King's Regiment involved in the incident.—United Press.

Belgian Move For Peace?

PARIS, Jan. 11. The Rome correspondent of "Le Temps" says that at the instigation of the Vatican, Belgium may propose to the League Council when it meets on Jan. 20 that a commission of enquiry should be sent to Abyssinia with a view to finding peaceful solution of the present conflict.—Indian Allied News.

Nagel	17	2	50	2
Mair	12	0	91	1
Macartney	20	8	48	0
Hendry	2	0	6	0

AUSTRALIANS (2nd Innings)

Wendell Bill l.b.w. b Mahsud Salaudinn	5
Love c Meherhomji b Nissar	10
Morrisby b Nissar	35
Ryder c Wazir Ali b Amir Elahi	70
Bryant c Meherhomji b Baqa Jilani	6
Macartney l.b.w. b Baqa Jilani	16
Hendry (not out)	3
Nagel b Baqa Jilani	0
Oxenham (not out)	4
Extras	8
Total (for 7 wkts.)	157

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	15	2	56	2
Mahsud Salaudinn	5	1	12	1
Baqa Jilani	12	5	16	3
Bannerji	2	0	8	0
Puri	2	0	11	0
Amir Elahi	13	2	46	1

JAPAN WON'T BREAK OFF

Tokio Instructions To Naval Conference Delegates

TOKIO, Jan. 12. The Special session of the Cabinet unanimously approved of the draft instructions to the Japanese delegates to the Naval Conference, formulated at midnight by the Council of High Officials.

The Prime Minister later obtained the Emperor's sanction for the proposals which were transmitted to Admiral Nagano.

It is semi-officially stated that the instructions are that Japan will not withdraw from the Conference, but will continue negotiating even if agreement on quantitative limitation proves impossible.—Reuter's Special.

BOILER BURST IN SECRETARIAT

Chimney Smashed And Driver Seriously Injured

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10. The boiler of the heating and cooling apparatus on the top of the north block of the Imperial Secretariat suddenly burst at 11 o'clock this morning, affecting a big chimney nearby, which was smashed and came down on the floor. Fortunately the chimney wall did not burst, in which case it would result in many members of the Secretariat Staff in the Stores Section of the Railway Board sustaining injuries. The driver of the apparatus was burnt seriously on one side and removed to the Willingdon Hospital.

FIRE BRIGADE ON SCENE.

A fire brigade was summoned as smoke was still coming out from the damaged chimney, which extinguished the fire in a short time. The police also arrived on the spot. The debris are being cleared now.

Mr. T. G. Creighton, Deputy Chief Controller of the Central Standards Office, Railway Board, rendered first aid to the injured driver before being removed to hospital.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

THE DEUCE'S COMING TO SENSES?

PARIS, Jan. 12. "Le Jour" Geneva correspondent declares that the postponement of the meeting of the Fascist Grant Council from January 18 to February 1 was decided upon in order to allow Baron Aloisi an opportunity of discussing with the British and French representatives the possibility of further negotiations on the subject of the Abyssinian dispute.

The correspondent says that for the procedure of conciliation to become a reality it is only necessary for Italy to approve of the extension of mandate of the League's Committee of Investigation so as to include not only the methods under which the war in Abyssinia is being conducted but also the means whereby remedies might be found which will meet the crisis.

The correspondent adds that the British Government, when the subject is raised at Geneva, will suggest an armistice for six to eight weeks in order that the Committee of Investigation may carry on its work expeditiously.—Reuter.

Italian Propaganda Of Lies Exposed

NO MASSACRE OF CAPTIVES

Eye-Witness Of Dessie Battle Tells Of Abyssinian Courtesy To Prisoners

(Special Cable)

DESSIE, Jan. 12. Eye witness' accounts of the recent fierce fighting at Emba Salassie in the region of Shire state that two Italian Non-Commissioned Officers and two privates were captured in the battle. The prisoners stated that their tank overturned and the Abyssinians surrounded the tank apparently thinking that its occupants were dead and began unscrewing the back plates prising them off as if opening a sardine tin.

The prisoners had been warned that they should not account surrender, as they would be mutilated, but were surprised when they were assured that there was no danger and were led by an Officer who treated them courteously.

ABYSSINIAN ACCOUNTS

Abyssinian accounts state that the fighting lasted from dawn to dusk. They surrounded the Italian force consisting of 1,600 Eritreans under Italian officers supported by nine tanks. The Abyssinians at dawn started firing on two supply lorries from an ambush and one officer and fourteen men were killed. Two engineers who escaped into the bush were captured later.

The tanks and the infantry then charged the place from where the shots came and were met by murderous fire. The Abyssinians claim that half the infantry fell, the driver of a tank was killed by bullet through the loophole and another tank was ditched, while others caught fire.

Emperor's Warning To People

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 12. An Imperial proclamation warns the populace to expect an air raid between January 20 and 22 when many thousands would congregate in the city to celebrate the Ethiopian epiphany.—Reuter.

VATICAN WORKING FOR PEACE?

PARIS, Jan. 11. A further prediction regarding the steps which are likely to be taken to bring about a termination of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict is made to-day by the Rome correspondent of the "Temps." The correspondent says that at the instigation of the Vatican, Belgium may make a proposal to the Council of the League when it meets on January 20, that a Commission of Enquiry should be appointed to proceed to Abyssinia. The Commission would be charged with the duty of finding a peaceful solution to the conflict between the belligerent countries.—Indian

"Rumours Of Approach To Makale"

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 11. For three days there have been rumours that the Abyssinians have recaptured Makale, which the Italians captured on November 8. It is reliably learned, however, that the Abyssinians have now reached a point about 15 to 20 miles from Makale. Makale has been strongly fortified by the Italians, and Abyssinian officials believe that the real Abyssinian attack on the town will not be launched for the present.—Indian Allied News

MAULANA ARIF HASVI DEAD

Leading Muslim Affirms His Allegiance To Congress On Death Bed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12. Maulana Arif Hasvi, a Nationalist Muslim and a prominent Congressman of Delhi, expired at five this evening after a prolonged illness.

Mr. Arif Hasvi came to Delhi in 1901. Ever since he has been in the fore-front of Congress movements. In his last message from the death bed he declared his unflinching allegiance to the Congress and the National Flag. Congress circles are overwhelmed with grief. He leaves behind a widow and his old mother.—United Press.

20,000 GERMAN GIRLS OUT OF WORK

BERLIN, (By Mail). On January 1, 20,000 German housewives employed in Jewish households had to leave their jobs. This is the result of Germany's anti-Jewish laws placing restrictions on the employment of "Aryan" girls in Jewish households. The law came into effect on January 1, 1936.

The girls who cannot get new jobs will, it is expected, be sent to camps for an "educational" term.

In order to mitigate the feeling among the girls thus deprived of their jobs, an appeal has been published to "Aryan" housewives not to hesitate to employ maids leaving Jewish households.

ARMS BAN IN FRANCE

New Laws Published Officially

PARIS, Jan. 12. Three laws dissolving armed sections of French Leagues, dealing with the carrying of arms and ammunition and modifying laws concerning threats to public men have been officially published.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No. The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No. The Advertisement Department. The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Artist—Wanted an Artist, preferably with experience of newspaper work. Apply Box No. "C", "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Qualified Engineering Graduates. Apply to Box No. 2440, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted One Shorthand Typist. Salary Rs. 30 apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 5469, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted An Experienced Draftsman for an Engineering Works, apply Box No. 5466 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Immediately Trained and Untrained Actors and Actresses for Film Company. Salary according to qualifications. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (5467)

Wanted a Civil Engineer for Dharampur State. Apply stating qualifications, minimum pay, experience, nationality and age with testimonials to Revenue Member State Council, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (2406)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal Instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473)

Applications are invited for a Professor of Mathematics in the Baroda College. Commencing salary Rs. 200 p.m. in the grade Rs. 200-403-400. Apply, giving age, qualifications and experience, to the Principal, Baroda College, Baroda. (2436)

Wanted Qualified Overseers. Pay Rs. 40 per month or according to qualifications. Apply in writing with testimonials to Box No. 2432, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an Undergraduate with Sanskrit as Second Language. Jain preferred, to act as teacher in the Jain Institute, outside Bombay. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 5457, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Qualified Muslim Doctor for a private dispensary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating salary and conditions, etc., H. A. Shekhani, Pleadar, Tower Choke, Kutyana. (5452).

Wanted for a Co-operative Bank a Graduate, preferably a B. Com., or G.D.A. with knowledge of correspondence, accounts and typing on a starting salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60, according to qualifications and experience in the grade of Rs. 50-52-100. Age should not exceed 30 years. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year and entitled to benefits of leave and Provident Fund Rules after confirmation. Apply Box No. 5463, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents and Canvassers, male and female for a fast selling line. Good prospects for energetic workers. Apply Box No. 5464, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Agents: Salary Rs. 109 plus Rs. 25 travelling allowance to push hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply the Reliance Trading Co. (Regd.) Ludhiana. (5448)

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsheji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikhalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs 7-8-0	
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3rd Insertion	Rs 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs 3-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GENUINE ENGLISH CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Trunk-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWSHIRWAN S. IRANI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Military Square Lane, Fort Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Kamathipura Bazar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 359-12 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4996, New No. 11200, Old Survey No. 2861 (but wrongly stated in the last documents as 11200) New Survey No. 6382 Cadastral Survey No. 455 Byculla Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 980 and Street Nos. 141, 143, 145, 147, 3, 1, 2 (the numbers stated in the last documents being Ward Nos. 670, 1347, 1448 and Street Nos. 67, 67A, 67B and 4 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Municipal Stable, on or towards the West by the Kamathipura Bazar Road, on or towards the North by the property of a Parsi and on or towards the South by the Kamathipura 10th Street.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1936.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Galvanized pipes for delivery within three to four months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 P.M. (B.T.) on Wednesday, 26-2-1936 together with an earnest money of Rs. 500. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for Galvanized pipes.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. K. VARIANA,
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 11.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2039 OF 1935.

(1) SHIVDANMAL RAJBUX AGARWALA, (2) GANGARAM SHIVDANMAL and (3) NATHMAL SHIVDANMAL, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants, the last being the minor under the age of 18 years by his next friend his father and natural guardian Shivdanmal Rajbux the 1st plaintiff above named residing at Kalbadevi and carrying on joint family business in the name of Shivdanmal Agarwala, as merchants at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, vs. (4) RAMKISON AMBADAS of Yardi Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, carrying on business in the name of Sahabram Ramrakhi at Yardi and Shirkhed District, Amraoti, (5) THE MAHALAXMI MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 and having its registered office at Beawar District, Ajmere, (6) THE KRISHNA MILLS, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act and having its registered office at Beawar District, Ajmere. Plaintiffs.

(1) SARASWATIBAI, wife of Narandas Sunderlal Rathil of Amraoti Hindu Inhabitant residing at Amraoti, (2) NARANDAS SUNDERLAL RATHIL of Amraoti Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant residing at Amraoti, (3) Jaiskondas Narandas of Amraoti Hindu Inhabitant, a minor under the age of 18 years by his guardian-ad-litem, residing at Defendants.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 4th day of February, 1936, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be conveniently heard by Counsel on the part of the abovenamed plaintiffs for an order the pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the 1st defendant be restrained by an Order and Injunction of this Hon'ble Court from executing the Decree in Suit No. 109 of 1935 on the file of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and for an order that the 1st defendant do pay the costs of and incidental to this application and the Order to be made thereon.

Dated this 4th day of Dec., 1935.

(Sd.) DESAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

This Notice of Motion is taken out by Messrs. Desai & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed.

To. Bai SARASWATIBAI, wife of Narandas Sunderlal Rathil, the 1st defendant abovenamed.

N.B.—The affidavit of Gopial Birdhichand, dated the 2nd day of December, 1935, which will be used in support of this notice of motion.

2442

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dr. RUSTOMJI DHUNIBHOY MODY, the proving Executor of the last Will and Testament, dated the 7th day of May, 1928, of Bai Aimal Pallonji Commissariatwala, alias Aimal P. Commissariatwala, alias Aimal Pallonji, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay on the 10th day of December, 1932, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension Tax Tenure (but now redeemed) situate at Lady Jamsheji Road, Mahim, in the City of Bombay, together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and containing by admeasurement 1383 (one thousand three hundred and eighty-three) square yards inclusive of the area of the passage but which said premises according to the Deeds appear to admeasure 1463-5 square yards inclusive of the area of the said passage as aforesaid and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay forming portion of the Oart called or known as "Bomanbhat" and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 563, New No. 4458, Old Survey No. 354, New Survey No. 11444, Cadastral Survey Nos. 178 and 179 of Mahim Division and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4299(1), 4299(2), 4299(2a) and Street No. 659, 659A, 659A-a, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North partly by Khandke's property and partly by the property of Pascol de Souza, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mr. G. B. Joshi, partly by the property of Govindrao H. Joshi and partly by the property of Bai Sakerbal and partly by the property of B. K. Patil and or towards the West by the property of the said Govindrao H. Joshi and on or towards the East by the Hasal Tank Road now known as Lady Jamsheji Road.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1936.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(2444)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHANDULAL MAGANLAL KHANDWALA has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at 12th Road, Khar, in the Registration Sub-District Bandra, Bombay Suburban in the village of Bandra, Taluka South Salsette admeasuring 600 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts being Plot No. 266 in the Suburban Scheme No. VII Khar of the Development Department, Bombay and bounded on the east by Plot No. 258 on the west by 30' Twelfth Road on the north by Plot No. 265 and on the south by Plot Nos. 257 and 258.

Dated this 11th day of Jan., 1936

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2445

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PATNA UNIVERSITY AND HARIJAN UPLIFT

Senate Sanctions Rs. 500 For Candidates' Exam Fees

PATNA, Jan. 11.

The President of the Behar Provincial Depressed Classes League has received a communication from the Registrar of the Patna University, that the "Senate of the Patna University has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500, for payment of examination fees of the candidates of the Depressed Classes and aboriginal tribes.

Applications from candidates for this concession are carefully considered if forwarded and recommended by the heads of the institutions."—United Press.

BRICKBAT THROWN AT MAGISTRATE

Darbhanga Court Sensation

DARBHANGA, Jan. 11.

Great confusion was caused in the Court of Maulvi Sadiq Husain, first class Deputy Magistrate, Darbhanga on Tuesday last, when a brickbat was thrown at the Magistrate by an accused who was being tried under section 457/75 I.P.C. along with his wife.

The incident took place as soon as the Magistrate pronounced the judgment sentencing Moti (accused) and his wife to eighteen months and nine months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.

It is stated the culprit was attempting to jump out of the dock, but was secured.

Fortunately the brickbat fell upon the table causing minor injuries to the fingers of the Magistrate.—United Press.

BLUE FLAG NOT ALLOWED

Tapti Mill Strikers Procession

BURHAMPUR, Jan. 11.

The Burhampur Tapti Mill crisis continues unchanged.

The strikers still adhere to their original demands. A blue flag procession was organised in opposition to the red flag of labour but, apprehending a breach of the peace, the local police did not allow the blue flag to be carried with the procession, so that the procession headed by jobbers entered the mill compound without the flag.

The procession, consisting of about 30 men, unemployed barbers, dhobis and shepherds, terminated in the mill compound in a meeting which was addressed by masters and jobbers of the mills. —A.P.

OPENING UP NEW GOLD TERRITORY

PERTH, (By Mail.)

The construction of 22 miles of railway to the Big Bell gold mine was decided upon by the Western Australian Cabinet at the beginning of the month of December.

This is expected to induce a big American Company interested in the area to spend up to £2,000,000 in developments.—Indian Allied News.

Patron Saint For Radio

PARIS, (By Mail.)

Parisians are searching for a Patron Saint of Radio. Radio, it is claimed, is neglected, since there is already a Patron Saint for drivers, alrmen, musicians and even newspapermen.

The evening newspaper "Intransigeant", which is leading the search for a saint, suggests Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle as the Patron Saint of Radio. Incidentally the church of that name faces France's most important radio school.—Indian Allied News.

GOOD NEWS!

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Manufacture Of Shuttles In India

Policy Adopted By The Tariff Board Is Harmful To Indian Interests

By H. L. DAULATJEE.

The Report of the Tariff Board on the question of Tariff equality in respect of manufacture of shuttles makes very interesting reading in some ways.

The lines on which these enquiries are conducted have now been well established, though not always well understood by the public. The enquiry is directed solely to ascertaining the comparative incidence of the duty on the raw materials, that is to say, it deals with the aggregate burden on the raw materials as compared with that on the finished product and not with the comparative percentage.

This introductory paragraph in the report of the Tariff Board, in connection with the Tariff equality enquiry, in respect of the manufacture of shuttles, presumably is there to justify the method followed by the Board and challenged by the applicants Messrs. H. M. Patel and Co., alleging the same to be contrary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, Resolution No. 38-T (2) dated the 29th March 1935, under which the said enquiry was taken up.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT. From the report, we find that on 7th March, 1934, the applicants in their representation to the Government of India, briefly submitted:

1. That the shuttle is an indispensable accessory for the purpose of weaving both by hand or power loom.
2. That a very large number of shuttles is required in India and therefore there is extensive home market.
3. That there was until then no shuttle factory in India.
4. That suitable timber being not found from the Indian forests in spite of persistent efforts, with the help of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, they were obliged to import American Cornal wood which is also used by all the manufacturers of shuttles in Europe.
5. That the required timber is imported in cut sizes, large enough to make one shuttle from each block and these blocks are not capable of being used for any other commercial or industrial purpose.
6. Lastly they pointed out that these blocks were subject to 25 per cent import duty whereas the finished shuttles were subject to only 10 per cent import duty and prayed that they may be permitted to import these blocks—the indispensable raw

material—duty free under Sec. 23 of the Sea Customs Act. This representation was subsequently sent to the Tariff Board, who made enquiry, recorded evidence and found that the import duty on finished article is lower than the duty on the materials has not been substantiated as the applicants pay:

As duty on blocks at 25 per cent—13.5 shillings.

As duty on tips, tongues and other fittings at 10 per cent—4.85 shillings.

A total of 18.35 shillings on raw materials as against duty of 19.2 shillings on 1 gross foreign finished shuttles of the same type.

COMPARING UNEQUALS

It will be noticed that the Board compare two unequal things. Aggregate tax burden on raw materials on one side and the tax burden on the finished product on the other, which besides the raw materials include the cost of manufacture, packing, shipping, freight and insurance charges upto the port of destination, apart from the general commercial advantages the foreign manufacturers enjoy by virtue of their long standing and establishing custom.

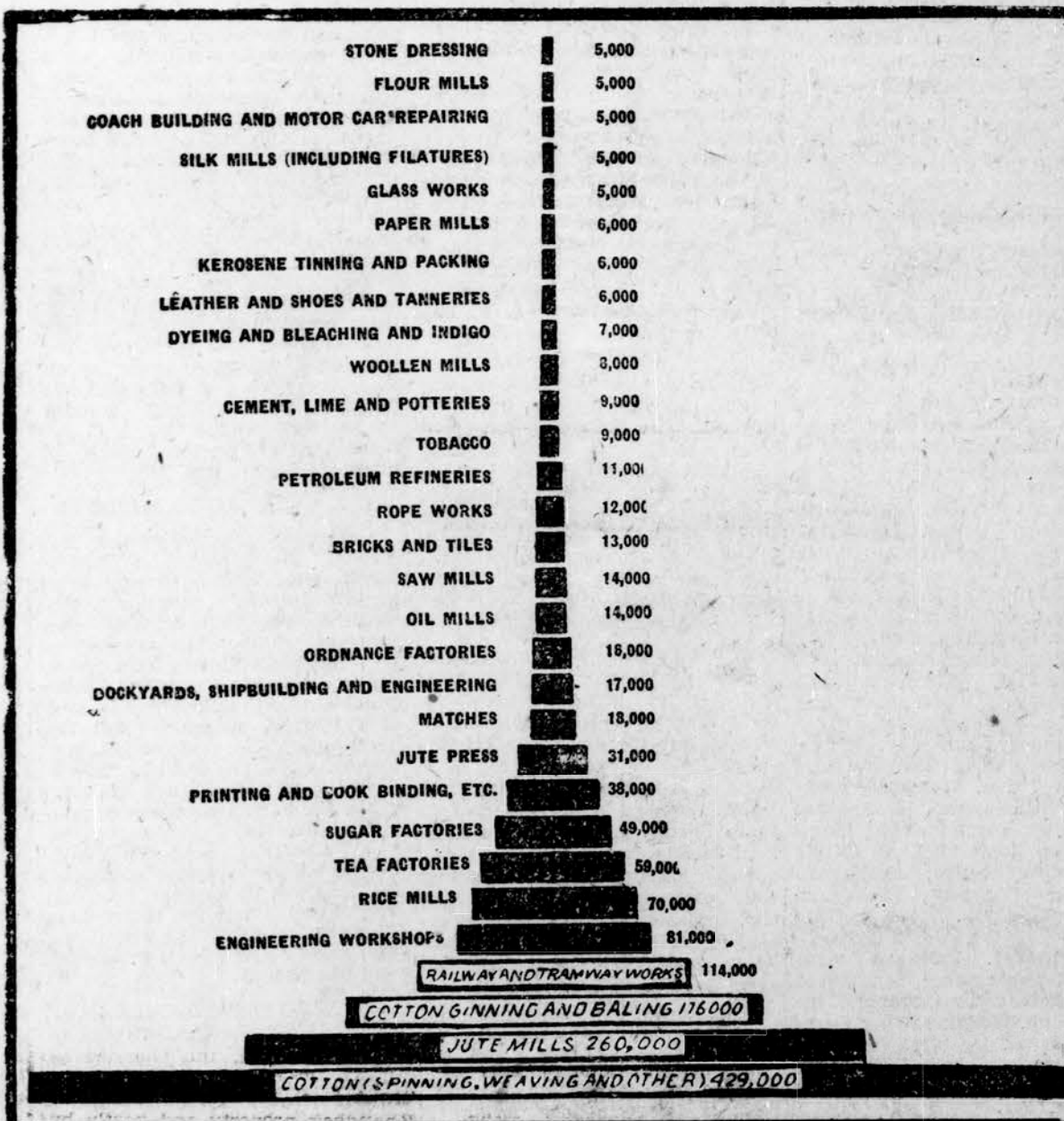
The Government of India resolution referred to above is explicit on this point. It runs "The Government of India have received a number of representations to the effect that the development of certain industries in India is hampered by the fact that the duty on the finished article is 'lower' than the materials that have to be imported for its manufacture". The underlined word 'lower' is not a quantitative adjective but it signifies the degree. If the Government meant to compare the aggregate tax burden, they would have used the quantitative adjective 'less' in place of the word 'lower'.

REVEALING FIGURES

The Board say that the enquiry deals with the aggregate tax burden on raw materials and yet they allow 4.85 shillings by way of 10 per cent duty on tips, tongues and fittings which are not raw materials but are finished components, on which the applicants have not asked for any relief. If on the other hand applicants manufacture these tips, tongues and fittings in India, they make their case still worse, for in that case they will be paying 13.5 shillings duty on blocks only as against 19.2 shillings paid on the foreign finished shuttles. However it is very interesting to note

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF FACTORIES IN INDIA



Note.—1. The number represents the average number of persons employed daily in the respective industries.

2. Engineering workshops include figures for engineering general, electrical engineering, electrical generating and transforming stations, foundries, iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills, copper smelting and copper rolling mills and lead smelting and lead rolling mills.

3. Ordnance Factories include figures for sappers and miners workshops.

4. Petroleum Refineries include oil pumping stations.

5. Bricks and Tiles include Surki mills.

6. Woollen Mills include figures for woollen carpet and shawl weaving establishments.

A Depressing Picture, Indeed!

Industrial Conditions In India As Revealed By Statistics Compiled By Govt.

In the whole of India (including States) there are 8,754 industrial concerns of which only 4,997 are perennial industries. The rest are seasonal.

The total number of persons employed in all these industries is only 1,599,548, out of which 370,597 are only periodically employed in seasonal industries.

This is the depressing picture of India's industrial progress that emerges from the statistics about the industrial establishments in India published by the Government of India.

Study of industrial problems in India has hitherto been greatly handicapped by the lack of proper and carefully compiled statistics. It is good to note, therefore, that the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics of the Government of India has published a comprehensive directory of large industrial concerns in India. It includes all factories which come under the operation of the Indian Factories Act as also those industrial concerns in the states which are of sufficient industrial importance. The average number of persons employed daily has been shown in each case and separate details have been shown for seasonal and perennial factories. Concerns owned by the Government, states, or by local bodies have been duly marked and indicated.

The return dealt with in the publication relate to the year 1933 except the number of cotton gins which refers to the ginning season of 1933-34.

PERENNIAL INDUSTRIES. The total number of perennial industrial concerns in British India is 3,517 employing in all 1,681,093 persons. Among these textile factories and mills number 212 (employing 635,847—the largest number in any industry); there are 722 engineering industrial concerns (employing 186,088); there are 902 Food, Drink and Tobacco manufacturing concerns (employing 54,501); 377 paper mills and printing presses, etc. (employing 42,748).

Among Textiles Bombay Presidency stands highest with its 243 factories employing 239,142 persons while Bengal has only 130 and Madras 42. Among the Engineering concerns, however, Bengal leads with its 233 employing 66,412 while Bombay is a close second with 182. Madras has only 68 and U. P. 56.

The total number of industrial concerns in Bombay presidency is 786 employing in all 311,354. Bengal, however, leads with its 999 employing 404,289 persons. Madras has 608 employing 101,851; U. P. 228 employing 72,948; Punjab 203 employing 37,779; Burma 227 employing 39,561; Bihar and

Orissa 229 employing 57,911. Other provinces have each less than 100.

IN STATES.

Some industrial progress is indicated in the major Indian States. The total number of perennial industrial concerns in the States is 580 employing an aggregate of 147,855 persons. Among these 133 are Textile mills; 65 Engineering concerns, 125 wood, stone and glass works.

Among individual States Hyderabad leads with its total of 144 concerns, employing 25,043 persons. Mysore comes next with 121 factories employing 20,513. Baroda has only 50 and Kashmir 29.

SEASONAL INDUSTRIES.

In all there are 3,762 seasonal industrial concerns in British India employing an aggregate of 311,963 persons. Of these there are 656 in Bombay; 651 in Madras; 365 in Bengal; 202 in U. P.; 263 in Punjab and 503 in C. P. and Berar.

Most of these seasonal industrial concerns are jute and cotton gins and presses, their total being 1,967 employing an aggregate of 158,755. 503 of these are in Bombay Presidency employing 42,190 while 376 are in Madras employing 19,150. Next come establishments relating to manufacture of Food, Drink and Tobacco which number 1,791 employing 151,423 persons.

In the States there are 865 seasonal industrial concerns employing only 58,634 persons. 732 of these are cotton gins and presses.

Thus the total number of industrial establishments in the whole of this country is 8,754 employing an aggregate of 1,599,548 persons. Hardly encouraging figures!

Rapid Industrialization Of India Is Necessary

Public Opinion Must Be Educated To Realize Its Importance; Some Practical Suggestions

By M. S. SIRDAR

At present there is really no proper atmosphere for intensive industrial development nor are there any effective organisations to create such atmosphere in this country. On the contrary an atmosphere for further ruralisation is being created. While I am not at all against any scheme which is calculated to improve the condition of the villages and agriculturists, I must urge that by side, a movement for industrialisation should be encouraged and kept going in towns and cities. A central National Economic Council which would meet and deliberate periodically should be inaugurated in the country as has been suggested by Sir M. Vishweshwaraya. This organisation should include economists, industrialists, financiers and they must devise proposals and measures for promoting industries throughout the country. This body should have its local branches in almost every important town and city. All these councils should contain representatives of the Government industries departments. A close touch will thus be kept up between the Government and non-official opinion on industrial questions.

TARIFF PROTECTION

The next question is about Tariff protection. When a country like England has feverishly gone back to a protectionist policy, one can imagine how very urgent it is for a backward country like India to have higher tariff walls for all important and growing industries.

An effective credit fabric is the 'sine qua non' for rapid growth of industries. Unless Industrial Banks are established everywhere in the country, the problem of obtaining finances and working capital will always remain acute. The example of Canada, Japan and Germany should be followed in this respect.

STATISTICS.

For a systematic development of industries, statistics are equally important. Available statistics of every industry at present are meagre. U. S. A., Canada and Russia have been publishing their figures of production, consumption of every industry whereby they know what progress the country is making day by day. Such information is necessary in our country also.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Among the minor methods for propagandist purposes may be mentioned the establishment of industrial museums and exhibitions. These will stimulate local effort in the field of industry. Municipalities, and other local bodies can help in these matters. So also experimental and demonstration stations for giving practical instructions in the technique of some cottage industries can easily be established in some centres. In cities like Osaka in Japan these experimental stations are worked with great profit.

RESEARCH.

Another important requirement is industrial research. Scientific

research is always a necessary accompaniment to every important industry in order to improve the quality of the products, to reduce costs of manufacture and to maintain competitive strength. Improvement is always necessary when there is severe competition. It has been stated in 1928 that U.S.A. annually spent about 22.5 crores of rupees on industrial research, and that British Government provided over Rs.40 lacs for research in 1931-33. In this research work universities can always play a great part by providing necessary scientific equipment and trained people to carry on research. In education also industrial bias should be imparted more and more. Universities should give prominence to research in Commerce, Agriculture and Technology. In 1919 in Tokyo University the largest number of undergraduates were preparing themselves for a degree of commerce.

RAILWAY FREIGHT.

The railway freight question is another important item. The industries demand that the rates for transporting coal, cotton and other raw materials to industrial centres and for transporting finished articles from these centres to marketing centres should be the lowest. At present these rates are high in this country. They have to be examined and adjusted to the requirement of the country.

All the facilities enumerated above are given in countries like U.S.A., Canada, Russia, Japan and Germany.

In Japan, Government subsidies are given to private enterprises. Government sends out special investigators to foreign countries to learn new processes and methods of operating industries. The Government themselves finance pioneer business organisations in their country and they themselves set up factories which are afterwards sold to private individuals or companies. High tariffs have been a rule in Soviet Russia and the raw materials which used to be exported formerly are now being utilised for industries internally. Their country has made tremendous progress since the revolution in 1918 in industrial development.

It will be thus seen how all Governments which are responsible and national in character help to develop their industries in various ways. In India, however, the interests of the country come in collision with those of Britain and under various guises the British interests are safeguarded wherefore Indian interests suffer.

Public opinion must be educated more and more in favour of industrial development so that there will be an irresistible demand for the protection of Indian industries at all cost. Every one needs to be first convinced that India has no prospect or an economic regeneration unless by enriching herself by rapid industrialisation.

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LONDON, Jan. 11. The road to Wembley once again opened and shut. There were no surprise defeats, to-day, though several first and second division League teams have to fight again. Ninety-three thousand and five hundred watched 32 F. A. Cup third round ties, the smallest being eight thousand at Bradford where the home side opposed Workington.

There were only three hat tricks. Brook scored three goals for Manchester City against Portsmouth. Bolan a former Tottenham player, scoring the first three goals out of four for Southend against Tottenham and Barnett three for Watford against Southall.

The classic match at Villa Park before 60,000, provided with many thrills. Villa made first attacks resulting in several hot shots, but Huddersfield centre-half, Young saved the situation continually. After goalless first-half, Villa exerted hot attacks in the second-half, and Huddersfield goalie dropped the ball in front of the goal, but it was scrambled away. Villa forced numerous corners and from one of these Dix, Villa's inside-left, received the ball a yard from the goal-mouth and ballooned out the ball across the bar. Huddersfield broke away and forced the corner, Luke scoring direct from kick.

BLACKPOOL SURPRISED

The Arsenal's nursery team Margate surprised Blackpool with their robust play. Blackpool were unable to do anything, and their attacks were ruthlessly checked. Clare netted for Margate when game had been in progress for 20 minutes, and Margate led by one to nil at the interval. In the second half, Margate maintained their fast pace but gradually cracked. Blackpool equalised through Elinan, and then had a stronger grip on the play, Watmough adding another. T. W. Jones scored Blackpool's third goal two minutes from the end.

Portvale gave Sunderland a fright, Stabb scoring for Portvale after half an hour, enabled Portvale to lead by one to nil, at the interval. Connor equalised 15 minutes after resumption. Gallacher put Sunderland ahead after Gurney had netted from the off-side, but seven minutes from the end Cladwell restored level.

DERBY'S EXCITING WIN

Another surprised team to-day was Derby Kent Leagues Derby leading Derby by two to nil, through Dell and Harrow until shortly before the interval when Gallacher replied, and Crooks scored the equaliser. After change-over the play was, most even, but after a fine run by Crooks, Napier scored Derby's winning goal. Bristol Rovers were one to nil at the interval against the Arsenal for whom Bastin and Drake scored twice each, and Bowden netting the fifth goal in the second half. Houghton scored for Bristol whose goalie saved a penalty from Bastin.

F. A. CUP

Manchester City Beat Portsmouth

LONDON, Jan. 11. The following are the results of the matches in the F. A. Cup, Third Round:—
Manchester City 3, Portsmouth 1.
Everton 1, Preston 3;
Bradford City 1, Bournemouth 0.

Crewe 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Tottenham 4, Southend 4.
Westham 2, Luton 2.
Liverpool 1, Swansea 0;
Orient 3, Charlton 0;
Norwich 1, Chelsea 1;
Derby 3, Dartford 2;
Hartlepool 0, Grimsby 0;
Middlesbrough 1, Southampton 1.

Stockport 2, Plymouth 3;
Wolverhampton 1, Leeds 1;
Leicester 1, Brentford 0;
Reading 1, Manchester United 3;
Walsall 0, Newcastle 2;

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BOMBAY OLYMPICS

Competition Fixtures For Selection To All-India Games

Teams to represent Bombay at the All-India Inter-Provincial Championships to be held at Lahore on 13th, 14th, and 15th February 1936, will be selected from among the competitors performing at these games.

11th January, Saturday:—2 p.m. Medical Examination for Distance Runners—B.P.O.A. Office. 3 p.m. Weighing in of Competitors for Wrestling and Weight Lifting—B.P.O.A. Office.

12th January, Sunday:—6 a.m. Marathon Race: Start and finish on the Cooperage. Run up to Khar and back. 2-30 p.m. Opening ceremony. On the Cooperage. 3-30 p.m. Children's Events and Heats for Women's Events—On the Cooperage.

13th January, Monday:—7 a.m. Volleyball Tournament. 7-30 a.m. Basketball Tournament. 8-30 a.m. Weight Lifting Tournament. 4 p.m. Volleyball Tournament. 5 p.m. Basketball Tournament. 6 p.m. Wrestling Contest.

14th January, Tuesday:—3 a.m. 5000 Metres Run, on the Cooperage. 7 a.m. Volleyball Tournament. 7-30 a.m. Basketball Tournament. 8-30 a.m. Weight Lifting Tournament. 4 p.m. Volleyball Tournament. 5 p.m. Basketball Tournament. 6 p.m. Wrestling Contest.

15th January, Wednesday:—7 a.m. Volleyball Tournament. 7-30 a.m. Basketball Tournament. 8-30 a.m. Weight Lifting Tournament. 4 p.m. Volleyball Tournament. 5 p.m. Basketball Tournament. 6 p.m. Wrestling Contest.

16th January, Thursday:—6 a.m. 10,000 Metres Road Race, round the Oval. 7 a.m. Volleyball Tournament. Semi-finals. 7-30 a.m. Basketball Tournament. Semi-finals. 8-30 a.m. Weight Lifting Tournament. 4 p.m. Volleyball Tournament. 5 p.m. Basketball Tournament. 6 p.m. Wrestling Contest.

17th January, Friday:—7 a.m. Volleyball Tournament. Final. 7-30 a.m. Basketball Tournament. Final. 8-30 a.m. Weight Lifting Tournament. Final. 4 p.m. Volleyball Tournament. 5 p.m. Basketball Tournament. 6 p.m. Wrestling Contest. Final.

18th January, Saturday:—7-30 a.m. Heats of Men's Events on the Cooperage. 2-30 p.m. Finals of Women's Events on the Cooperage. Finals of Men's Pentathlon on the Cooperage. Final of 1500 Metre Run, Men, on the Cooperage. Finals of Some of Men's Field Events.

19th January, Sunday:—2-30 p.m. Finals of Men's Events—On the Cooperage. 5-30 p.m. Closing Ceremony. 8-30 p.m. Annual Olympic Banquet.

1st and 2nd week of March:—Aquatic meet.

1st and 2nd week of April:—Junior Aquatic meet (Inter-Schools).

1936 Wet Weather:—Bombay Presidency Badminton Championships—Team and Individual.

For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, Room No. 24, Second Floor, Central Bank Buildings, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

PATAUDI NOT TO SKIPPER

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 11. With reference to the forthcoming fixture between Australians and Mohindowla Eleven at Secunderabad commencing on 24th January much regret has been occasioned by the news of Pataudi who consented to skipper the side, being unable to do so under medical orders.

However, great satisfaction is aroused by the fact that Maharakumar of Vizianagram has consented to lead the team which will be composed of C. K. Naidu, Wazir Ali, Mushtaq Ali, Nissar, Amarsingh, Lieutenant Mohamed Hussain, S. M. Hadi, Amarnath, Nakhuda, Amir Elahi. Extras Hyderabad and Ushaq Ahmed.—A. P.

Tennis At Patna

PATNA, Jan. 11. The Central Board of the team that visited Patna on the invitation of the Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Council, drew unusually large gathering to the new Patna club this afternoon.

Results: Singles—2-30 Menhel vs. Matata 6-1; 6-2. Singles—Baworowski vs. Hecht 6-4; 6-1. Singles—Hecht vs. Matata 6-3; 6-1.

—United Press.
PATNA: In the first day of a two day series of exhibition tennis matches played at the new Patna Club, Menzel beat Matata 6/1 6/2. Hecht beat Baworowski 6/4 6/4. Hecht and Matata beat Menzel and Baworowski 6/3 6/1.—A. P.

Are Journalists Members Of Criminal Tribe?

Mr. Fyze's Searchlight On Press Regulations In India Where Prosecutor And Judge Are One

A lucid exposition of law in regard to Journalism as prevalent in England and in India was given by Mr. A. A. Fyze on Saturday evening when he delivered a lecture on "Law and Journalism" under the auspices of the Journalists' Association of India, at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Mr. Fyze said that his theme for the evening was mainly "The Laws governing the Press in India."

Dealing with the law in England in its relation to journalism, Mr. Fyze said that the Freedom of the Press did not form an inherent part of the English constitution. The Press was governed by the common law of the land, and had no special privileges. In Belgium and France however the Freedom of the Press was laid down in their constitutions.

WHAT IS LIBEL?

There were four important limitations governing the Press in England. The individual must not be defamed; that would be libel. The Government should not be defamed; that would be sedition. Religion should not be defamed; that would be blasphemy. Judges and the administration of justice could not be interfered with; that would be contempt.

NO CENSORSHIP

Whenever there was an infringement of these limitations the editor would be tried before a judge and a jury of twelve persons. But there was no censorship as in India to-day. A security is generally demanded before a paper is even started in India to-day. Moreover, in England there were no such things as "press offences". The editors were governed by the common law, and not treated like members of a criminal tribe to be asked to deposit a security as an earnest of good behaviour.

The speaker then discussed various Indian enactments beginning from the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1887. This was "formal and harmless," and on English models. In 1891 a notification empowered a political agent even to remove from the State an editor of a newspaper alleged to have attempted infringement of a rule. The lecturer then showed how laws were enacted from time to time seeking to curtail the freedom of the Indian Press.

JUDGE & PROSECUTOR IN ONE

The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 came in for severe criticism at the hands of the lecturer. One of its main features was the order for a security and the forfeiture by the Government without giving the editor a chance to explain his conduct. This was, the speaker opined, an enactment designed to arm the Executive with a power it ought not to possess. It satisfied the freedom of speech and of writing. Moreover, the judge and the prosecutor were one and the same, and this feature was a negation of all principles of justice. In England, the prosecutor had to convince twelve men of the land who may belong to different trades and vocations that the individual or the editor had contravened the law of the land. In India, before the editor appealed to the High Court, much hardship had already been caused.

SEDITION

Dealing with sedition, the speaker said that there was little difference in the definition of sedition in England and in India. Criticism or censure was allowed, but contempt, hatred or disaffection could not be excused. Though the principles were clear, their application was different in India from that in England.

A libel must be false and defamatory of an individual and it should have been published. In Civil law, three important defences were truth, fair comment, and privilege. In Criminal Law, truth was not by itself a justification for libelling some one unless it was proved to be so for the public good.

MUST BE GRATEFUL TO PRESS

The Law, Mr. Fyze said in conclusion, should be grateful to the Press for moulding public opinion and for the proper attainment of legislative standards.

A GREAT FORCE

Mr. Brelvi, who presided, said journalism was one of the greatest forces that were moulding the destinies of mankind. If it was not the greatest, if it was to have its fullest play, it was necessary that it must be free as well as courageous. In Western countries like Britain and the U.S.A. to quote only two outstanding instances, it was therefore, realised that an independent and

courageous press was the most effective protector of the liberties of a free people and both the Government and the people acted up to this realization. Thus in both these countries there were no laws dealing specially with the Press this subject being governed by the common law concerning libel and slander. This was so not because there were no newspapers in England and the U.S.A. which abused the freedom. As a matter of fact a number of British and American newspapers indulged in writings which the bureaucrats in India would never tolerate even for a moment. But the free people of those countries realized that freedom itself was the best safeguard against such abuse as would harm the larger interest of the country and it was better that a few black sheep among journalists should misuse their position than that the vast majority of their confreres should be fettered in carrying out their great work of moulding and guiding public opinion, holding the mirror to life as it is and helping to extend the bounds of human freedom and progress.

A STRIKING EXAMPLE

A striking example of the immense and incalculable benefit that free and unfettered Press could confer on a people was provided recently in respect of the new notorious and fortunately buried Hoare-Laval Peace Proposals. These proposals were universally condemned in the Press of most of the world generally but this condemnation would have been unavailing, if the British Press as a whole, had not joined in it and it was the irresistible power of public opinion mobilised by the British Press that made Sir Samuel Hoare resign and compelled Mr. Baldwin to confess his error, and to pronounce the Hoare-Laval Proposal as dead and buried and that thus saved both Abyssinia and the League.

NEED FOR VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA

Just as an independent and courageous press was the most effective protector of the liberties of a free people, so, it was also the most potent instrument of the emancipation of a people struggling to be free and that was the reason why the agents of the British people, themselves believes in a free press, had sought to muzzle and cripple the Indian Press—and the history of the Indian movement for freedom had been largely one of resistance to those bureaucratic onslaughts on the Press. These efforts had never slackened. Though the Press Act of 1910 was repealed in 1922 several of its obnoxious provisions were embodied in Customs, Post Office, Registration of Books, and the Princes Protection and Foreign Relations Acts. Again section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, that Prince among political sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which Mahatma Gandhi and the late Lokmanya Tilak were sentenced to six years imprisonment, section 153-A of the same Code and section 144 and other sections of Criminal Procedure Code always hung as Damocles' sword over the head of every Indian journalist who sought to serve his country fearlessly and conscientiously. As though all this were not enough, Special Powers were secured by the bureaucracy with the help of subservient legislatures during the period of Civil Disobedience Movement and had been renewed even after its withdrawal and on the eve of the establishment of a constitution which its framers professed would establish the rule of democracy in the country with the result that the Press Act of odious memory had been revived with more stringent provisions and the journalists and printers had virtually become members of a "Criminal Tribe" who had to give security for their good behaviour even before they committed an offence, and the persons who accused themselves of offence were themselves the judges who punished them by enhancing the amount of their security. But the history of the last few years had amply shown the Indian Press had grown in power and influence in spite of repression and it would continue to be powerful and influential despite repression. But this did not make it less their duty as journalists and as citizens struggling to be free to carry on a sustained and vigorous campaign for the removal of the shackles which obstructed the Indian Press in functioning as the guardian of the peoples' liberties and the exponent of their ideals and aspirations in the same manner in which the Press in England, U.S.A. and other countries functioned.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Swami Wins Marathon In Fine Style

New Time Record Established For 26 Miles Race On Sunday

The keenest interest was centred in the Marathon Race of 26 miles, 385 yards which was run on Sunday morning. This year the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association made excellent arrangements for the safety of competitors, and the police co-operated with the organisers wholeheartedly. At 6-40 a.m. twenty-two competitors lined up near the Staff Headquarters at Colaba and were dispatched on their long journey to Khar without delay.

Right from the crack of the pistol S. A. Swami took the lead followed by Sambhaji and Ganpat, who hung on to the South Indian like leeches. Ghatpande, Elliot and H. Michael were also prominent some distance behind the leaders.

Veteran In Form

The old Olympic veteran M. R. Hinge, who was one of the best stylists in the race, was plugging along with a will, and the prospects of a thrilling struggle was apparent at an early stage.

Swami's pace took effect on some of the runners on the outward journey. Hopkins, Agarwal and Kallaji dropping out before reaching Khar. Both Sambhaji and Ganpat kept close to Swami on the return circuit where the pace became very hot. Approaching Hornby Vellard Swami suffered from cramp, but he had established such a commanding lead that he slackened his strides to recover from the distressing complaint which fortunately left him by the time he reached Cumbar Hill. Ganaji crept close to the leaders near Opera House where Ghatpande, Michael and Elliot also improved their positions. Near Marine Lines Station Swami was still at the head of affairs, but Ganpat had displaced Sambhaji and Ghatpande raced close to the trio. Entering the final stretch Swami increased his lead and with Ganpat, Ghatpande, Sambhaji, Michael and Ganaji giving chase, the race took a thrilling turn.

Swami's Brilliant Finish

Swami shot forward with a fine burst 100 yards from home and went past the winning post in fluent style to record the splendid timing of 3 hours, 13 minutes, 34

seconds. Twelve seconds later Ganpat crossed the line closely followed by Ghatpande, Sambhaji and Michael finishing fourth and fifth respectively. A great cheer went up when Michael breasted the tape because he was the only schoolboy competing and had carried on manfully despite a stitch in the side. The performance of Ghatpande, an old man from Poona was also greatly admired. This splendid sportsman is a press employee, who came to Bombay at great sacrifice for the race.

Wonderful Feat

The feat of Swami cannot but be too highly praised. This young man has a great future before him and would be a worthy representative of this country in the Berlin Olympiad. The winner's time was 27 minutes, 6 seconds better than last year's, and a feature of the race was the fact that the first six men all beat the time record established by Bhikho in 1935.

Superintendent Godwin and Inspector Mackenzie of the Armed Police must be complimented on the display of Ganpat and Sambhaji, members of the force, who showed great grit.

Results:—
SWAMI (I.A.S.C.) 1
GANPAT (Armed Police) 2
GHATPANDE (Poona) 3
SAMBHAJI (Armed Police) 4
MICHAEL (Barnes High School) 5
GUANAJI (Armed Police) 6
ELLIOT 7
MHATRE 8
RODRIQUES 9
CHARI 10
TIME: 3 hrs. 13 mins. 34 secs.

Chief Justice Hoists Flag

The Olympic Games were officially opened by Sir John Beaumont, who hoisted the flag and declared the games open on Sunday afternoon. Children's Day was inaugurated and the heats of the girls' events were run off.

It was disappointing to see the poor attendance at the games on the opening day. The public fail to realise how much time and labour has been expended by a hard of enthusiastic workers in the cause of athletics. Such selfless efforts deserve greater appreciation.

Border v. Australians Match

(SPECIAL CABLE)

EAST LONDON, Jan. 11. In a match between the Border and Australians the Border were all out for 209 runs. (Swift 88, O'Reilly taking 8 for 73). At the close of to-day's play, the Australians made 88 for no loss (McCabe not out 56).

Boxing At Johannesburg

(SPECIAL CABLE)

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 11. In a 12-round bout for the British Empire Lightweight Championship, Laurie Stevens (South African Champion) outpointed Kibberg, the British champion.

DRESS

does make the

MAN

If You Want to Look Smart

Get Yourself Tailored

AT

JIMMY & Co.,

Empress Mahal,
Tram-Terminus,
Dadar.



City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Vad 5, 1992.
Muslim: Shavval 17, 1354.
Parsi: Amardad 9 1305.
Hightide: 2-32 14-44.
Lowtide: 3-48 20-17.
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 20.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Olympic Games: Volleyball tournament 4-0 p.m. Basketball tournament 5-0 p.m. Weight Lifting tournament 6-0 p.m.
TUESDAY, January 14.
Results of the Third M.B.B.S. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, Twelfth Day.

AMUSEMENTS

OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Pursuit" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Marry the Girl" Daily at 4-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Remember Last Night?" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Treasure Island" Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
M I N E R V A—"Khoon-Ka-Koon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dr. Madhurika" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Song of Life" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER-Punjab-Ka-Beta in "Hind Kesari" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Crusades" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"The Crusades" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Bill" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Balidan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Metropolitan," Time as usual.

DOMESTIC

OCCURRENCE

DEATH

Banoobai wife of Naoroji Behramji Karanjia and daughter of Mr. Hormazdar C. Coyajee expired last night. Funeral to-day (Monday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 13, Hughes Road, Mahomedbhoy Mansions.

SOUTH INDIAN AMATEUR MUSIC CLUB

The members of the above Club will celebrate the Saint Sri Thyagaraja Day, to-day (Monday), at the premises of the Club, in Laxminarayana Buildings, Matunga. The Puja will take place at 8 A.M. (S.T.) and the Bhajan and music at 8-30 p.m.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY, at 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Sonnie HALE

Winifred SHOTTER

IN THE FUNNIEST FARCE yet come to the screen

MARRY

THE GIRL

The maddest and merriest of matrimonial mix ups!

THE REGAL

DAILY, at 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

"REMEMBER LAST NIGHT?"

"YOU'LL NEVER FORGET IT!"

JAMES WHALE'S Triumph of Triumph!

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"REMEMBER LAST NIGHT?"

"YOU'LL NEVER FORGET IT!"

LATE Mr. A. B. GODREJ A Staunch Nationalist

Sgt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, B. P. C. C., writes:—

The sad death of Mr. A. B. Godrej has removed from our midst a very prominent citizen of Bombay and a great Indian whose name will be remembered for many years to come. The late Mr. Godrej had a striking individuality of his own which had its mark on everything he did in life. He was a man with an exhaustless resource about him and, coupled with this, he had the enterprise which is so very necessary for a successful manufacturer or an industrialist.

The late Mr. Godrej was essentially a self-made man in every sense of that expression. He was an intense lover of Swadeshi and to the manufacture of Swadeshi articles he had devoted his whole life. There is not a corner in India to-day which has not heard the name "Godrej." Everybody in this country knows that it is either "soap" or "safe" and for both these articles this country owes a debt of gratitude to the late Mr. Godrej. It is a matter for pride to our countrymen that within a comparatively small period Mr. Godrej was able to put into the market these two absolutely necessary articles of 100 per cent Swadeshi manufacture with such superior quality about them. "Godrej" to-day has become a by-word throughout the length and breadth of this country and this is indeed, a fitting memorial to his splendid services rendered by Mr. Godrej to the cause of Swadeshi.

Besides being a highly successful manufacturer and industrialist, the late Mr. Godrej was intensely nationalist in his views and outlook. His one anxiety was how India could be made independent in regard to the articles of daily necessity. His head used to be all full of plans and schemes.

The late Mr. Godrej's sympathy towards the Congress and its activities in the field of Swadeshi is too well-known to need any special mention. On very many occasions we had to approach him for one thing or another and I remember of no occasion when he was apathetic or indifferent.

During the last few months, the late Mr. Godrej used to have interviews and conferences with political leaders just with a view to discuss his various plans and schemes with them. In all these discussions one could see his burning desire to see India advance rapidly on the path of progress based on the principle of self-reliance.

In Mr. Godrej, the country has lost a great and resourceful manufacturer whom it is difficult to place. May his soul rest in peace.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN TAXI DRIVERS' ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the Bombay Suburban Taxi Drivers' Association will be held in the C. K. P. Club Hall, Linking Road, Khar to-day (Monday) at 9 P.M. (S.T.)

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Dr. Chatterjee's lecture under the auspices of the Technological Association, University of Bombay, Dr. Chatterjee of the H. B. Technological Institute, Calcutta will deliver a lecture on "Refining of Edible Oils" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 P.M. in the lecture room of the University Department of Chemical Technology.

MR. MASANI'S LECTURES.

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshaw Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called "Kshnoom" in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall at Parsi Bazar, Graham Building to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through "Kshnoom" Classes presently current in the hall.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION

A Conversational Meeting of the members of the Association will be held on (Monday) at 6-30 P.M. at the Association premises, Wadia Bldg., Dalal St., when Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, will be the Guest of Honour, and give a talk on "The Stock Exchange."

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), at 6 P.M. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give an exposition in Gujarati of Gatha Ahunavadi, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31) strophes 14, 15 and 16.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in Philosophy to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College. Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet his students in Radio Communication to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College. Prof. D. B. Naik will meet his students in an Advanced Course in Electricity, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College. Rev. Fr. Duhr will meet his students in German to-day as usual. Prof. M. F. Colaco will meet his students in Poetry to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the University Buildings.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar Advocate will deliver his 5th lecture on "Penal Laws of India" at Nagpada Neighbourhood Hall to-day (Monday) at 6-30 P.M.

MORE TAXES TO MEET DEFICIT

Andheri-Vile Parle Municipal Meeting

(From Our Correspondent) ANDHERI, Jan. 12.

The question of increasing the present rate of taxes of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality came up again for consideration at the meeting of the Municipality held this morning.

For several days past, informal discussions were going on between members to find ways and means to balance the sanitary budget as the Government Auditor was repeatedly drawing the attention of the Municipality to the urgent need of making the sanitary service self-supporting. After a good deal of discussion, it was resolved by a majority that a special sanitary cess at a rate equal to 25 per cent. of the house tax be levied and the practice of charging Rs. 12 per seat per annum be abolished. This will undoubtedly give relief to owners of small cottages while those who earn large rentals and who do not have adequate property will have to pay a much larger amount than what they are paying at present. The Municipality will increase its revenue by Rs. 4,000 a year.

The House also considered the question of taking over the charge of the road in Paranjy Scheme Group B which leads to Bamanwada and decided to issue a notification declaring its intention of making the same public. This will induce plot-holders on both sides of this road to build houses which will bring more revenue to the coffers of the Municipality.

Primary Teachers Conference At Andheri

(From Our Own Correspondent) ANDHERI, Jan. 11.

The Primary Teachers Conference began its first session to-day at Gazdar Hall Andheri with Professor S. R. Bhagwat of Poona as president. The Conference will last for two days Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Shantaram Patil, the chairman of District School Board, Mr. C. D. Barwala the president of District Local Board, Mr. Vedak education inspector of schools, Mrs. Yamunabai Hinkar and a number of suburban residents interested in the schooling of their children attended the function. For the entertainment of guests, dialogues and other items of interest have been arranged by the pupils of the local board schools.

New Era High School 'Social'

A pleasant "social" was held in the premises of the new building of the New Era High Schools, Gowalia Tank on Saturday afternoon when the staff and students of the institution were "at home" to the guardians friends and past students. The principal speaker was Mr. Hampton, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Western Disturbance Passes Away

POONA, Jan. 12.

The western disturbance has passed away Eastwards through Kashmir after causing a few light falls of rain or light snow there. A few light showers have also occurred in South-east Madras, Tennesse-ria and Assam. Victoria Point reports half an inch and Pamban a quarter.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES AT PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYM-KHANA.

Court No. 1.—At 4-45 p.m. Miss D. Dacaboy vs. Miss C. Guzzard followed by Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. W. A. Bell vs. Mrs. E. Clark and Miss D. M. Mistry.
Court No. 2.—At 4-45 p.m. Miss D. Bastavala and Partner vs. Miss Hill and Mrs. A. G. Gray followed by Miss Sulman and Mrs. Malcolmson vs. Miss R. K. Nariman and Mrs. P. G. Merchant.
Court No. 3.—At 5 p.m. Miss T. Bode vs. Miss K. Tyabji.

LATE ARDESHIR GODREJ.

At the meeting of the Small Industries Association held on the 10th January at the Jehangir Wadia Building, a resolution was passed mourning the death of Mr. Ardesheer Godrej, the founder of the Association. It was resolved that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

A PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Workers' Union Bombay, a meeting of the municipal workers will be held in the Municipal Gardens at Foras Road at 6 P.M. to-day (Monday) to protest against the order of the Municipal Commissioner, banning the collection of the union dues within Municipal premises. Miss Mani Ben Kara, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, Karnik Jhabvala, Savant and others will speak.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES.

The Second Indian Road Congress, Benares, concluded its session on Saturday afternoon. Rai Bahadur Chittanil was elected president for the ensuing year.

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG CHAMARS

Work Of Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangh

The report for November 1935 of the Rajputana Harijan Sewak Sangh cites two cases of successful propaganda among the Chamars community of Dungarpur State. In one case 800 Chamars families which a population of over 4,000 souls belonging to 140 different villages resolved to give up the evil habits of drink and opium-eating. The village heads have been specially entrusted with the task of carrying through this important resolution of social reform.

In the other case the Chamars of about 20 villages resolved to restrict death dinners to a day only and a maximum quantity of 100 lbs. of ghee (20 seers) has been fixed for the purpose. The workers of the Sarwara centre are also so receiving encouraging response in their anti-tobacco campaign. During the Lalpat Week Celebrations, they successfully persuaded nearly one hundred Harijan weavers belonging to 8 different villages to give up tobacco. These Harijan weavers had already given up drink and opium.

The Jhalawar State has sanctioned a sum of Rs.25 per month for the Harijan school that are being conducted by the Sangh.

WATER DIFFICULTY.

"The Harijans at Ramgarh in the Jaipur State have no wells of their own and as they are not allowed to use caste-Hindu wells, they have to depend for their water supply on the members of the Malee community whom they have to pay for their services. At times the Harijans have to face great difficulties in obtaining water, particularly when the Malees are not available for the job. The local workers are directing their efforts towards the construction of a separate well for the Harijans and have received promises of donations to the extent of Rs.500."

The report also gives figures regarding scholarships, medical aid, etc.

LATE MR. GODREJ'S CHARITY TRUST

Scheme To Popularise Farming Among Parsis

As is well-known Mr. Ardesheer B. Godrej, of soap and safe fame, who died on Friday last took great interest in farming, for which he purchased many acres of land at Nasik, and among other activities took to vine-cultivation on a large scale. He firmly believed that if Parsi youths turned their attention to farming they had much to gain, and would be able to maintain themselves and their families on a decent income.

CARTER THE GREAT

Amuses And Thrills Packed Houses

Packed houses at Excelsior Theatre had a thoroughly amusing—and at moments quite blood-curdling—time on the opening night of Carter, the great master of magic and illusion. There was some disappointment that he did not perform the Indian Rope Trick but, otherwise, his feats were superb and held the audience spell-bound. The sawing of a girl into two halves, the Dillinger's escape and several other such tricks left one entirely at one's wits' ends for their apparent inexplicability.

VILLAGER MURDERED AND ROBBED

SURI, Jan. 11.

A daring dacoity with murder has been committed at the same house of Kuruma Kaluni in village Tantipara in P. S. Rajnagar. It is reported after removing the ornaments and cash, the dacoits murdered Karuma who was then alone at the house.

INSURANCE ACCOUNTANT RETIRES

Vulcan Staff's Tribute To Ruwalla

Mr. Maneklal P. Ruwalla, the accountant of the Vulcan Insurance Company Ltd., was given a hearty send-off on his retirement by the agents, staff and brokers of the Company, on Sunday evening at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club premises.

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In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Water Supply At Dadar

Various complaints are made in regard to the water supplied to Dadar and surrounding localities that it contains vegetable and earthy matter. An enquiry into this matter shows that water in Dadar and surrounding localities is supplied from Vihar Lake which, owing to want of efficient filtration, contains vegetable and earthy matter. In 1927 an estimate for filtering water at the rate of 12 million gallons per day was submitted to the Corporation but it was not approved as the cost came to about Rs. 15 lacs. Another scheme is to install suitable sedimentation tanks whereby a certain amount of suspended matter could be got rid of but the cost of such tanks and the necessary pumping plant to raise the water to the required level will not be less than Rs. 6 lacs. It is proposed, however, at present as a temporary measure to pass a pressure scraper through the 24 inch Vihar Main to clear the growth of shells in the pipes at a cost of Rs. 7,500. But this will have to be done at least four or

five times on different occasions involving the stoppage of the water supply for about 24 hours at a time.

"Mewar Patan"

The Dadar District Congress Committee obtained the necessary licence for enacting the Hindi drama, "Mewar Patan," and it was staged on Saturday, as the last item of the programme arranged by the Dadar Congress Committee in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress. Last time, the play was held up, as the organisers did not comply with the technical requirements for any performances in the city. Owing to slender resources at the disposal of the Congress Committee, they could not go in for a bigger hall, than the Dhuru Hall, and it is hoped that given sufficient encouragement such Hindi dramas would be more frequently staged. The propaganda value of the drama in spreading the language cannot be under-estimated and there is no doubt students of Hindi will take full advantage of it.

LANDLORDS TO GAIN, NOT MUCH HARASSED TENANTS

Congress Move To Oppose 1 p. c. Reduction In General Taxation

The Congress Party in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it is understood, have decided to oppose the one per cent. reduction in the General Taxation as recommended by the Standing Committee of the Corporation.

It is claimed by the sponsors of the move that the reduction of one per cent. would not help the poorer classes in the city in any way, as the landlords, who would be benefited by the reduction, would not in the least reduce the rents of their tenants.

By this proposed one per cent. reduction or ten per cent. tax-

tion, the Corporation would be losing to the tune of ten to eleven lakhs of rupees.

It is the proposal of the Congress Party that there should not be any reduction in the taxation, and they suggest that the amount of 10 to 11 lakhs realised through retaining the one per cent. additional taxation should be earmarked for cleaning the slum areas.

This suggestion if accepted by the Corporation would be the first huge scheme to clear the slums, which have been a standing disgrace to the 'Urbs Prima in Indis'.

BHULABHAI HONoured

'At Home' By Gujarati Social Union

The Gujarati Social Union were 'at home' to Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai on Sunday at the Vanita Vishram.

The Secretary of the Union introduced the guest of the evening, as one who was connected with the Union in several ways for well-nigh a quarter of a century. He said that they were very proud in having him in their midst.

Sjt. Bhulabhai in replying said that Gujaratis should unite into one Association and should not allow the existing state having several associations. Besides the caste basis of things was very deplorable.

VILLAGER MURDERED AND ROBBED

SURI, Jan. 11.

A daring dacoity with murder has been committed at the same house of Kuruma Kaluni in village Tantipara in P. S. Rajnagar. It is reported after removing the ornaments and cash, the dacoits murdered Karuma who was then alone at the house.

The police have arrested several persons in this connection some of whom are alleged to have made confessional statements on which some stolen property was recovered.—United Press.

MADRAS: The Eleventh Annual Conference of the Madras Presidency Health Inspectors' League was opened on Saturday afternoon by Lieut. Col. Hewcomb, Surgeon General in the Council Chamber of the Madras Corporation. Lt. Col. Ganapathi, Director, Public Health presided.

A Patana message says two persons were arrested on suspicion in connection with the find of explosives in the Zemindary grounds near Hilsa.

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Mr. Maneklal P. Ruwalla, the accountant of the Vulcan Insurance Company Ltd., was given a hearty send-off on his retirement by the agents, staff and brokers of the Company, on Sunday evening at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club premises.

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"MISERABLE LAW COLLEGE OF INDIA"

Educational Commissioner's Dream Of Federal University

(From Our Correspondent) NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Speaking on "my dream of a Federal University" Sir George Anderson, the Educational Commissioner, Government of India, describes in a broadcast how Delhi could become a federal university lodged in palatial old viceregal Lodge, the youngest but the most beautiful university, making its colleges surrender a part of their autonomy for a common endeavour and regulating education on the lines chalked out by a Central Advisory Board.

He asked the Delhi University authorities not to enter into competition with other universities but strike a new line in respect of certain higher studies. The Delhi University could develop political science which will be of a special use at the capital where the greatest experiment in human history may have to be tried. Similarly, instead of the present miserable law college of India, the Delhi University could develop the Law Department including the study of constitutional law. Again, instead of having Lady Irwin College for Women as a derelict institution the Delhi university could specialise in higher studies for women of India. If the Delhi University authorities develop plans on such lines, the Government of India could also assist and he hoped the Delhi University would give lead to the entire country.

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Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 522

Telegrams: "CHRONICLE"
Registered No. 5, 1905

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1936

PUBLIC SERVICES IN INDIA

The Congress has so long neglected propaganda through pamphlets on national problems that we are glad its Golden Jubilee has provided it a good opportunity to publish a series of brochures on various social problems. The whole series is planned to contain 11 brochures, written in popular style, being meant "to educate general public and furnish them with a working knowledge of the current Indian political and cultural problems." Being written by Congress-minded experts, they may be presumed to furnish sound knowledge and indicate generally the principles for which the Congress stands. The most important of these is the first of the series, entitled *Satyagraha* and written in Gandhi's own words. This, however, is not yet published. Indeed, we have so far received only three of the series: (1) *Public Services in India* by Prof. K. T. Shah, (2) *Village Industries and Reconstruction* by Bharatan Kumarappa, and (3) *Rural Indebtedness in India* by Prof. K. P. S. Malani. We wish the whole series were published before the celebration of the Jubilee.

Unjust And Anomalous

While we shall, of course, notice all the brochures, as early as possible after we receive them, we shall review here only the first of the three mentioned above, *Public Services in India* by Prof. Shah. Prof. Shah is well-known as an author of over a dozen books, mostly dealing with economics, several of which are recognised standard works. His brochure consists of only 32 pages but is packed with all essential information and criticism, and no student of Indian politics can afford to miss it. After considering in an introductory chapter the main reasons for a careful study of this question, the author proceeds in the next four chapters to deal with, successively, the constitutional provisions and safeguards for the Services, their conditions and requirements, their recruitment and promotion, and the indirect effects of the Services on the people. The last chapter deals with various concrete suggestions, being the gist of the whole brochure. Brief as the brochure is, it brings out clearly the salient features of the Indian Services, the anomaly of the higher Services being still composed predominantly by non-Indians, their ruinously heavy cost, and their being inadequately responsible to the Indian legislatures. These defects suggest their own remedies, Indianisation, reduction of salaries, and popular control over all the Services. The demand for Indianisation, says the writer, "dictated as it is on political

as well as economic considerations, need not be repeated, as the principle has been accepted even by the present Government." But Government's acceptance of the principle is only nominal, to judge by the snail's pace at which the reform is progressing. There are also many people who do not adequately realise the gross injustice and anomaly of the so-called Indian higher Services being still manned by non-Indians, not a few of whom are ignorant of the languages, "ways and customs of the people, are too proud to identify themselves with the people, get much of their work done by more competent Indian assistants but take credit for it and all of whom draw unconscionably high salaries and allowances. The demand for Indianisation should be ceaseless and strenuous till complete Indianisation is secured in every one of the Services, though this is a matter less for writers than for men of action.

Reduce The Salaries

The brochure is strongest and most insistent on the economic aspect of the problem. "Even if every post," it says, "in every department of the country is reserved for and given to Indians, the burdensome nature of the present Services would not be modified by an iota, unless the scale of salaries is radically revised and substantially lowered." Prof. Shah is not content with "cheese-paring economies" by introducing temporary percentage cuts in a passing emergency, as Government did in 1931-32. "What is needed," he justly observes, "is a wholesale reduction in the scales of salaries and allowances in superior branches, from 25 per cent at the entrance stage to 50 per cent at the highest ranks, subject to an absolute maximum of Rs. 1,000 per month in all administrative, judicial and executive posts. Even the Viceroy, Governors, Ministers, Judges, or Generals, should not receive anything above this maximum though the peculiar burdens of their high offices may be lightened by providing, as they now do, only too liberally, residence, clerical and professional assistance and advice, conveyance, and entertainment charges, as Britain grants to her Ambassadors or France to her President or Prefects." If this reform about the maximum salary, demanded first by the Congress, is achieved, Prof. Shah estimates, India can save at one stroke perhaps 30 crores per annum to spread education and to develop her industries. Till this reform is achieved the highly paid public services cannot be described as a boon to the country.

Yet Another Betrayal

Another "Peace Plan" seems to be in the offing if the revelations made by Madame Tabouis, the French journalist, are to be believed. From her forecast it appears that once again an attempt is to be made to betray Abyssinia. And though no official confirmation is available as to which of the Powers are taking leading interest, the details of the scheme she predicts leave little doubt as to the motives and influences that must be at work to make this plan a success. Madame Tabouis forecasts—and her talents lie not in the direction of clairvoyance but in an intelligent understanding of current international politics—that Italy will request the League of Nations to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the war methods which are being pursued in Abyssinia. This, it is to say the least, surprising; for, apart from the fact that it is the war methods which Italy has pursued which demand investigation more than those adopted by Abyssinia—the attitude that Italy has adopted hitherto hardly warrants such a possibility—unless there be more in it than a merely honest enquiry into the methods of warfare. And that does seem to be the case; for, according to her, the commission will also be charged to enquire into the possibility of making peace between the belligerents and will be asked to report on the social, economic and other reforms which it considers necessary to be carried out in Abyssinia. The game is almost given away when we read that—

After the completion of the Report, Belgium, it is predicted, will then make a proposal to the

Committee of Thirteen of the League that there should be a peace plan based on French, British and Italian development of Abyssinia. London and Paris, it is further stated, would provide the necessary funds for the development of Abyssinia and the Emperor would be persuaded to invite Britain and France to examine the best means for improving the social, economic and financial conditions of Abyssinia. We hope Madame Tabouis's predictions are wrong though strength is lent to her statement by the Geneva report suggesting that Italy's attitude towards war has recently changed and "there is reason to believe that any practical peace proposals will now meet with very different reception in Rome." And it does seem likely that, having found war so expensive and so futile Mussolini should now try to gain his unholy ends by peaceful but devious methods of diplomacy. What concerns us, however, is not the attitude of Italy but that of Britain and France. For if this prediction is true, what the scheme amounts to is simply an attempt to exploit Abyssinia jointly by Britain, France and Italy. This would be a gross betrayal of a League member and the principles of collective security to which Britain and France have but recently re-affirmed their pledges. To raise the question of the social, economic and other reforms in Abyssinia at the present moment is to camouflage the real issue which is how best to stop Italy from carrying on with her brutal aggression. Britain and France have a bad habit of forgetting again and again that Italy is an aggressor, so declared

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

Good Results In Bombay

(BY ABDUL HAMEED, M.D.)

III. The following table shows the decrease in various diseases as a result of successful medical examination and treatment.

Names of diseases.	1917 to 1920	1931 to 1932
Malnutrition	40	16
Decayed Teeth	29	14
Diseases of ear, nose & Throat	29	7
Diseases of eyes	29	5
Diseases of lungs	5	3
Diseases of skin	9	4
Enlarged spleen	5	4

It is a sound policy to supply cheap and nutritive food to school children at noon to improve their general health. By such arrangement children not only get nutritive food but are prevented from eating unhygienic and contaminated food sold by the vendors who generally gather round about the schools. In the interest of children it is advisable that vendors of food should not be allowed to sell eatables in the school premises and children should be forbidden, under threat of punishment, to purchase anything from them. In cases where food arrangement is not possible there should at least be a clean restaurant attached to each school where the eatable sold should be under the supervision of school authorities and medical inspectors.

Exercise. It is of extreme importance that children should be made to take regular physical exercises, to improve their physical condition and in some cases special corrective exercises should be given to those recommended by the medical inspectors for the correction of existing defects.

It is a matter of gratification that interest in exercise is encouraged among children by the Bombay Municipality, Y.M.C.A. and a few people who have got the interest of children at heart by fitting up small gymnasiums at many central places where all children are allowed to make use of them freely. This attempt certainly deserves credit and the parents should make full use of these gymnasiums by allowing their children to go there regularly to give full exercise to their body.

Diseases Of The Eye. A good number of school children are found having some eye disease or other defective vision and conjunctivitis being most common. In the medical inspection of primary schools children are picked up, they are treated in the school clinic, and in cases of errors of refraction free glasses are given to them by the Municipal Schools Committee.

Sight is the most important of man's senses and the eyes the most delicate of his organs. Diseases and defects of the eyes require most careful attention during the period of childhood, as defects of vision are a serious handicap to the child in his education. Moreover, if the error is not corrected early by means of glasses further reduction of sight ensues. In addition to errors of refraction other conditions such as conjunctivitis, trachoma etc. are highly contagious and there is every possibility of other children being infected if proper precautions are not taken.

Diseases Of Ear, Nose And Throat. Many children in primary schools are found to have enlarged tonsils and their poor health in many cases can be solely attributed to this. In the usual medical inspection 25 per cent of children are found with diseases of throat, 4.6 with diseases of nose and 3.8 with diseases of ear.

Enlarged lymphoid tissue in the throat and nose of children causes early attention being a focus of infection; and many infectious diseases can be avoided by early removal of such unhealthy tissue.

Dental Diseases. Systematic medical inspection of school children has shown that dental decay is terribly prevalent among them; about 95 per cent of children are found with defective teeth and in need of treatment. The Dental Officer of Municipal Schools on examination of 240 unselected children to ascertain the attention necessary to oral hygiene (an experimental measure) reports: "Of 50 children aged six and seven, only 5 had perfect teeth and of total (Continued On Page 10 Col. 4)

by the League, and that it would be in contravention of all tenets of law and equity to treat the criminal and the poor victim on equal level, to share the loot with the criminal. If the plan does come before the League, sponsored by Britain, France and Italy, it will be the clear duty of the League members to reject it unreservedly.

Our London Letter

The Plight Of The MacDonalds

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 4.

By Air Mail.

The New Year has been ushered in and all over Great Britain there was undoubtedly more gaiety in the air than in previous years. Obviously, Mr. Baldwin's repeated claims of returning prosperity are having considerable effect on the public mind. Everywhere there seems to be a feeling that though there are difficulties to-day better times are coming for the public of Britain. So, why not make merry and enjoy life on an occasion like the New Year's Eve? The enjoyment does not seem to have been confined to mere hilarity of the spirit but there has been a substantial increase in the expenditure this time on the Christmas and New Year festivities. Of course, this does not mean that poverty has disappeared in England from the homes of unemployed, from the depressed areas or from the homes of people who are earning comparatively very low wages.

MacDonald's Search

In the midst of the festivities Britain generally has no home politics and Ministers of the Crown and members of Parliament retire to their family seats for a quiet week. This time, however, there is a mild disturbance in the air caused by the two MacDonalds who are still in search for "safe seats". It has once again aroused a party passion within the Conservative Party. It was thought that the MacDonald family being Scot, Scottish constituencies would welcome father and son with a national pride, but the unexpected has happened. Old Ramsay has made himself so thoroughly unpopular with the working class population that the Government had given up the idea of letting him face any constituency where the working class vote predominates. The Scottish Universities seat was, therefore, considered safe for the ex-Prime Minister of Britain and Mr. Baldwin must have felt happy when after a good deal of personal and private persuasion he got the Committee of the Conservative Associations in all the four Universities to agree to nominate Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

However, a bombshell has followed immediately. On the one hand, the Conservatives resent their official machinery backing up Mr. MacDonald when he has not got the decency openly to join the Conservative Party and still insists on a Labour label. On the other hand, men of scholarly attainments resent Mr. Baldwin's tactics of using a University seat for purely political ends instead of leaving the Universities autonomous in their choice of a candidate. They would like to select a candidate who is a specialist in education and university matters instead of adopting a professional politician who has been emphatically rejected by a working class constituency.

Old Memories

The irony of the situation has become complete when the higher authorities in the Scottish Universities remember that Mr. MacDonald had tried his best in 1930, during his Labour Prime Ministership, to deprive the Universities of their special franchise right. They are now recalling the sarcastic speeches and sarcastic replies made by Mr. MacDonald to the Scottish University authorities with regard to such an antiquated right. Though Mr. Baldwin may be able finally to overawe or to persuade all the Conservative or politically-minded graduates, it would be very difficult, indeed, for him to repress the feelings among the non-political and scholastic members of these Universities. The situation, therefore, appears as if Mr. MacDonald might withdraw, but Mr. Baldwin, who is a master tactician in such matters, has kept up perseverance and he might succeed in clearing the field for his friend.

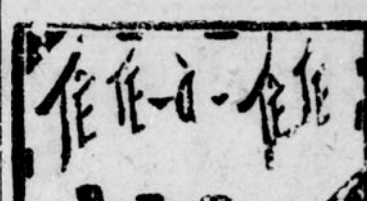
Mr. Malcolm MacDonald

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was also considered to be an acceptable candidate in the Scottish constituency of Ross and Cromarty but there is a storm against him, too. In this constituency not so much the Conservative vote as the Simonite Liberal vote seems to be the dominating factor. These Liberals appear to be reconciled to the position of adopting Mr. MacDonald as a National candidate instead of insisting on his imaginary claim of being a National Labourite. However, to the Conservatives, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald is unacceptable and the restless and ambitious Randolph Churchill is preparing to come again as a rebel candidate. Just before the General Election the Churchills—father and son—made public penance for their revolt against the India Bill and placated the orthodox Conservative Party bosses. But this surrender failed to produce either a Cabinet position for Winston or a safe parliamentary seat for Randolph.

So the Churchill family appears to be giving indications of being on the war-path once again. However, Randolph does not desire to come into an open clash with the Central Office of the Conservative Party and he has sought their advice on his candidature in Ross and Cromarty by-election. None-the-less even if Randolph decides to oppose Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, it will not affect seriously the chances of the latter since a large number of orthodox Conservatives in the constituency would prefer to refrain from voting against the wishes of their chief, Mr. Baldwin.

Honours' List

There is nothing very conspicuous or noteworthy in this year's Honours List. It is supposed to be a combination of three events, namely, the ordinary royal gifts for the New Year, the reward of Royal favours for those who worked conspicuously in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations and the usual rewards of the Prime Minister to his faithful supporters in the last Parliament. Considering this triple event the list is very humdrum. The one feature of it is that the number of women who have been doing some kind of social work or who have attained some fame in music or art is exceptionally large. The fact appears to be that the new Order of the British Empire created only a few years ago, ranging from the Knighthood of the British Empire to the ordinary Order of the Empire, is used in the English Honours List as freely as the Khan Bahadurs, and Khan Sahebs or Rao Bahadurs and Rai Bahadurs which are used in the compilation of the Indian List. Even a railway worker, who has finished long service as principal assistant to the General Manager of the Great Western Railway, is given an O.B.E., as a memento of the centenary of the G. W. R. Similarly the Chief Constable of Northampton and another person, called Miss Pennington, who helped in some relief work among the refugees in Albania have been accorded the same recognition. Military titles, usually the much-coveted Order of the Bath, are conspicuous by their absence and, to add further to the curiosity, Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode, who was the Commander-in-Chief in India, is given a purely civilian honour of high rank in the shape of the Order of Merit. The name of Sir Mohamed (Continued on Page 13 Col. 2.)



POLITICS AND ROADS

—Headline. The common factor, it seems, is the many pit-falls they both have in India.

"Why is India," asks Sir Daniel Hamilton, "the minus instead of the plus dominion, minus education, minus doctors, minus sufficient clothing in summer and warm in winter? And why are so many of her people minus sufficient food—plus malaria, malnutrition and unemployment?" She might be minus this and minus that but the great thing is that she is plus all the great and wonderful advantages of an Imperial connection. And that should more than compensate for all the minuses in the world!

Says an Italian Journal— "Against savages war must be waged without quarter; fortunately both science and technique offer the necessary means to the civilized peoples; they must be employed without any exclusion and limitation." In the interests of the Sav—we mean the Italians, we hope Abyssinians do not subscribe to this Fascist philosophy.

Another "civilized" Journal says, "Italy must strike and knock down the bloody slave-traders." And what recipe shall we prescribe for slave-makers?

Report from Addis Ababa:—"The Abyssinians entered the outskirts of Makale, according to an unconfirmed report." Simultaneous report from Rome:—"It is officially denied that the Abyssinians have recaptured Makale."

Then a news editor could confidently say, "It is understood on strength of indisputable evidence that Abyssinians have recaptured Makale."

TO MAKE MEN OF DETENUS Progress Of Plan Undertaken By Bengal

—Headline. They must first stop the reverse process. At present they seem to be only busy with making detenus of as many men as possible.

It is understood that a resolution to be moved in the next session of the Assembly by Mr. Sri Prakash regarding the conferring of titles and decorations on Government servants in active service, has been disallowed by the Governor-General. And it is well that it is so. Or these Congress M.L.A's would next be questioning the very 'raison d'être' of the Government.

Journalists in India, said Mr. S. A. Faizee, were treated as a criminal tribe. We might have endorsed it but we are afraid the criminal tribes would take exception to it.

The U. P. Knight, Sir Mohamed Yaqub, declares that the bogey of rejecting the new constitution is already dead and buried for all practical purposes.

How very practical and (to carry the pun further) also very "purposeful" of him!

A member of the C. P. Legislative Council is reported to have given notice of a resolution, to be moved at the forthcoming session, asking Government to stop all cross-word and other similar competitions as he is anxious to prevent the "demoralisation" of a section of the educated people in his Province.

The suggestion that the resolution is the result of an anxiety on the part of the mover for self-protection is uncharitable.

MUSEUMS IN INDIA POORLY KEPT

—Headline. And many rare specimens worth preserving in glass cases for the edification of posterity are walking—or motoring—about the streets.

An official notification issued to the Press gives the details of the measures which will be taken to ensure close cooperation of the army in the work of rural uplift.

The Army and village uplift! But there is hardly anything very strange in that. The purpose of the army in India and the Government's village uplift scheme is, after all, identical—defence of the Empire!

Says C. S. Ranga Iyer—"I fully open fight against the Congress can win for India early freedom from the safeguards."

Which, in other words, means that only an open fight by the Congress can win for India freedom from the safeguards. Which is a truth. Which is an oddity in C. S. Ranga Iyer's recent writings.

Frankly Speaking

WELCOME BACK.

Mr. S. Srinivas Ayengar, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who has been out of Congress activities for the past few years, may be congratulated on having rejoined the body. It will be remembered that Mr. Ayengar had taken a leading part in making complete independence the objective of the Congress but dropped out of the Congress fold when the Civil Disobedience movement was launched. His return to the fold at a time when the Council policy is on the anvil will be welcomed by all, particularly by the Madras Presidency, handicapped by the retirement, though temporary, of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Whether he will lead the Madras Provincial Congress Committee or not will, of course, depend on his present political views.

PAPER SAFEGUARDS?

Sir Padamji Ginwala, who returned to India last week from England, takes a somewhat complacent view of the safeguards in the new Constitution. The existence of these "paper safeguards," he says, "should have no terrors for those who by an honest discharge of responsibilities refrained from creating conditions in which recourse to them becomes necessary." Most people in India, however, think that the very discharge of responsibilities to the country will bring it into a conflict with the vested interests for whose sake the safeguards are provided. In any case if the people can avoid their enforcement only by a policy of subservience, they can hardly be called paper safeguards. The British people are surely not so simple as to rely on paper safeguards nor is it right for intelligent Indians to re-

gard them as such. The right policy towards them in working the constitution is not to avoid their enforcement by subservience but to make enforcement ineffective by united opposition.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

The report on the work of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau of the Bombay University in 1934-35 makes the gratifying remark that the record of the work and activities of the Indian students in Britain is "eminently satisfactory," and "one of which any country in the world might feel proud, showing, as it does, that Indians can successfully compete in all branches of academic and professional study and training with their fellow-students of the Western World." The report proceeds to raise the important question "whether this exodus of so many of the young men of India is still necessary or desirable." To some extent it is necessary for advanced studies in Science and Technology because facilities for these in India are at present not adequate. But the chief reason for the exodus is that many employers in India have still an extremely exaggerated notion of the value of foreign degrees.

A HARSH STEP

The reported decision of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop authorities to introduce the contract system, and thus take advantage of outside cheap work by giving compulsory leave to their own employees—leave which, it need be scarcely added, will be without wages—is on the face of it inequitable, and is bound to create great discontent among the work-

ers concerned. The G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union has already emphatically protested against the proposed measure, and characterised it as "establishing the principle of sweated labour." It may be even observed that there must be something radically wrong with the management of the workshop, if such a big disparity exists between the production costs there and outside. We trust the Railway authorities will abandon this move and, if they do not do so, the Railway Workers' Union will take concerted action against the new move.

DR. KATJU'S SUCCESS

Dr. Katju, who has just been elected Chairman of the Allahabad Municipality by defeating his rival, Rai Saheb Kamta Prasad, who held the post for twelve years successively, deserves to be congratulated upon his splendid success. This election of a well-known Congressman to the chairmanship of the premier municipality in the U. P. synchronises with the publication of a Government resolution in which serious allegations are made against the municipal administrations in the province. We have no doubt that, under Dr. Katju's lead, the Allahabad Municipality will serve as a model to other municipalities. The new Chairman has insisted, precedents to follow in this connection, for it will be remembered that the post was filled, some years ago, by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who won glowing tributes for his devotion to civic duties, and the marked improvements in civic administration during the period of his office.

THE WORLD OF FINANCE

A Weekly Review

(BY ZANDHYAL.)

The odd notes emerging out of the international financial orchestra are damping the attitude of buoyant optimism that has marked the opening of the New Year in the markets all over the world. The events that have happened during the past few days have caused an entire change in the sentiment, and those who are in close touch with all the latest developments in the markets are not favouring any fresh commitments in general. The international political horizon remains as gloomy as ever owing to the probability of a breakdown of the Naval Conference as a result of the unbending attitude of Japan, and the conflict of opinions on the question of the "oil embargo." The world of finance is again in state of a flux as the adverse rulings of the Supreme Court in America on the A. A. A. and the processing taxes have caused a serious debate in the cotton exchange. The crisis in the international silver market remains as serious as ever. The fears of a further devaluation of the American dollar and the probability of a coal miners' strike in Britain loom large in the financial world.

Recovery Programme Shaken.

The adverse rulings of the Supreme Court in U. S. A. on the legality of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the processing taxes, have given a rude shock to the foundations of the National Recovery programme, and many believe that the Blue Eagle revolution is dead. The fate of the Bankhead Act which restricts the cultivation of the cotton crop, will be decided to-day, but nothing worse can happen even if this Act also is declared unconstitutional, as the essential element of this Act is "voluntary restriction."

With a view of raising the price level of some of the most important agricultural commodities like cotton and others to assist the economic recovery of the country, the U. S. Administration has launched upon a bold plan of restricting the area under cotton cultivation, and of granting loans to cotton growers so as to enable them to wait for better prices. A processing tax of 4 cents a pound on all cotton going through mills is levied upon the manufacturers, the proceeds of which are utilised for paying rentals to the owners of cotton plantations for keeping a portion of their land from cotton cultivation.

Resentment Against A. A. A.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration, with its reduction programme and processing taxes, has evoked great resentment among textile manufacturers, as these things have disabled them from competing with the Japanese and European productions. As a result of the diminished exports of the textile goods from America, it is reported that a large number of mills were closed during last year, thus rendering thousands of employees dependent on Government relief. Again the pegging of cotton at 10 to 12 cents level has placed the American cotton beyond the reach of other markets and this has caused a serious drop in the exports of raw cotton from America. As a result of the failure of his attempts to bolster up the prices of cotton, President Roosevelt has recently attempted to control the cotton cultivation on an international basis, but these proposals had scarcely any support from other cotton growing areas in the world.

Uncertain Future.

As the A. A. A. and the processing taxes are declared illegal, the U. S. Administration is now under a serious predicament of finding out fresh sources of

revenue from which all the previous commitments are to be financed. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wallace, is reported to have been ready with eight alternatives up his sleeves, but many of them are of doubtful constitutionality. A number of suits are already filed against the U. S. Administration claiming refund of the processing taxes already paid. The President is holding conferences with the important officials, but the situation appears to remain uncertain till a definite plan is laid out and approved by the U. S. Congress, to meet the changed circumstances in the country.

But the decision of the Supreme Court may be welcomed by a certain section of the textile manufacturers as it may stimulate the internal consumption of cotton and increase the exports. The statistical position of the American cotton is very strong, as compared with previous years, and it is still on a favourable parity with other growths.

Two Dangers To Cotton.

The two chief dangers to the cotton market at the present moment are the disposal of the Pool cotton and the absence of restriction of acreage for next season. But there is a possibility of the farmers coming to a voluntary agreement among themselves to restrict the acreage next year as it is only advantageous to them. Further the holdings of the Pool also may not be released with undue haste, as they have been accumulated at a very high price level. And so it may be confidently expected that the recent decline in the cotton exchange is unlikely to go further.

The Riddle of Silver.

The riddle of silver remains unsolved. The pessimistic view that President Roosevelt will terminate the silver purchasing policy owing to the unfavourable experience in recent months, is entirely unfounded. The Silver Purchase Act, the author of which is President Roosevelt himself, represents a compromise between himself and the "silverites" in America. The temporary withdrawal of the U. S. Treasury from the silver markets does not also mean a change in the policy, as they have done so on many of the previous occasions without any violation of the law.

Remonitisation of Silver.

One of the chief objectives of the U. S. Administration in pursuing the silver purchasing policy, is the restoration of silver as the international currency standard. Past experience, of course, suggests that it may not be achieved by bolstering up the price of silver. In spite of heavy purchases of the white metal by the U. S. Treasury the achievement of the desired ratio of 1.3 in the United States reserves appears well nigh impossible. Further a view is expressed by many of eminent economists like Prof. G. Casel, that, with a large holding of gold and silver, the U. S. A. will have a great bargaining power when the question of international currency stabilisation comes up for discussion. But it is also to be reversed as China, the only country on the silver standard, has changed from a full-blooded silver to a managed paper currency standard. After the abandonment of the silver standard by China, she has enormous silver hoards which she could freely export to other countries without any injury to her internal credit situation of the country. And so the changes in the American tactics are probably due to the dissatisfaction with Chinese silver sales at higher prices, as it diminishes the pros-

"MOST INVIDIOUS"

Secretary Of State For India's Selection Criticised

SEQUEL TO ADVT. FOR ARCHITECT

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Jan. 11. An advertisement from the Secretary of State for India in Council is inviting applications for the appointment of a civilian consulting architect to the military engineering services in India in connection with the reconstruction of Quetta, stipulating that the candidate must be British and a member of the R.I.B.A. It has led to protests from the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors and the Institute of Registered Architects on the ground that selection of one body was most invidious.

ROSS AND CROMARTY BY-ELECTION

Latest Developments

LONDON, Jan. 11. By 135 to 84, the Rossire Conservative Association, to-day, decided to adopt a Conservative candidate for the forthcoming by-election in the Ross and Cromarty division. Subsequently the meeting adopted Mr. Randolph Churchill by 160 votes to 47 votes. Mr. Churchill agreed to accept the nomination. Subsequently, Mr. Churchill put forward the suggestion that the Conservative Association should invite the Liberal Association of the district to put up a Liberal candidate instead of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, who is standing on behalf of the Liberals as a "National Government" candidate. If the Liberals agreed to this course, Mr. Churchill said that he would withdraw from the contest.—Indian Allied News.

AIR-BASE IN CYPRUS

British Government's Scheme

FAMAGUSTA (Cyprus), Jan. 11. It is persistently rumoured here that a British air base is to be established in Cyprus. It is learnt, Government have purchased the principal civil aerodrome at Larnaca. Besides the existing landing ground at Nicosia, others are being marked out at Famagusta, Limasol and Kyrenia, which it is believed Government will probably acquire.—Reuters Special.

"Mac" And His Son Attacked

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Jan. 11. Ross and Cromarty Conservative Association against the advice of its headquarters by 135 to 93 votes adopted Mr. Randolph Churchill as official Conservative candidate in opposition to Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. Churchill in a slashing attack against both Ramsay and Malcolm MacDonald described the suggestion that they represented Labour, as "fraudulent, insincere hypocritical and downright lie."

pect of China returning to the silver standard at a later date. Support at Lower Levels. With the elimination of China, an important potential buyer, from the market, it is to be feared that the price of the metal may go down further without the intervention of U. S. A. But as Mr. Roosevelt cannot afford to give up the silver purchasing policy at the present moment, and as Mr. Morgenthau is already reported to have been conducting negotiations with Mexico and others to acquire fresh quantities of silver, it may be confidently expected the silver market may find ample support at all lower levels.

FOUNDATION FOR UNITY

Sapru Believes Common Language Is Only Basis

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12. "It is my personal belief if there can be any foundation for national unity in India it is only common literature or common language as mutual appreciation of each other's culture, history and philosophy will remove misunderstandings and difference," said Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a speech welcoming as President the guests to the annual session of the U. P. Academy which commenced its sittings here to-day.

He made a brief reference to the work done by the Academy and expressed regret at the reduction of Government grant to the academy and appealed for support to the academy.

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, President of the Annual Session then delivered his presidential address.

The evening session was taken up by papers read by scholars. In the evening Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was 'at home' to meet the guests to the academy.—A. P.

"WE MUST STAND BY BRITAIN"

French Statesman Repeats His Thesis

PARIS. (By Mail.) His belief in Anglo-French friendship and co-operation as the greatest safeguard of the world was reiterated by M. Paul Reynaud, the French statesman whose strong pro-British speech and attack upon M. Laval in the Chamber last Friday nearly upset the Government.

"I consider," he said, in an interview, with your correspondent, "that to-day, just as at the end of the war, peace can only be assured by the democracies. Britain for long hesitated to commit herself along this road of effective peace. We well understand that Britain hesitated because of her ties with her involved Dominions and did not wish to be involved in quarrels of Central and Eastern Europe."

"Now there is a great new fact which is happy for the world. Britain and her Dominions have placed themselves on the moral plane and have arrived at the French conception that every where weak nations must be protected against strong nations, and that if one allows a fire to be stated in any part of the world gradually it will involve the whole of Europe if not extinguished in time."

M. Reynaud, a former Finance Minister for France, admitted that there was a widespread view that his speech on Friday did much to make M. Laval emphasise the essentiality of Anglo-French co-operation to the Chamber on Saturday.

"If that is so," he added, "I can only be very happy and congratulate myself on the result."

"France considers that co-operation between Britain and France must be the keystone on international affairs in 1936."—Indian Allied News.

FURTHER DECLINE IN DOLLAR

NEW YORK, Jan. 11. There was a further decline in dollar which closed at 497-1/2 as a result of inflationary outlook. After opening firmer the stocks closed irregular Bonds were quoted higher and remained active. Cotton was firm but there was an easier tendency in the grain.—Indian Allied News.

Five persons including two women (at Shudhis) have been arrested at Quetta. It is stated, that the accused, styling themselves as the heirs of a certain property took possession of them but were caught and put under arrest.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

Japanese Officials Hold Parleys

TO WITHDRAW OR NOT TO WITHDRAW, THE QUESTION

TOKIO, Jan. 11. After a conference lasting until midnight between senior officials of the Foreign Office, navy and ministry it is semi-officially stated, a report is drafted to the Cabinet which will meet to-morrow afternoon to decide the issue of recommending Japan not to withdraw from the Naval Conference, London, forthwith, if it is avoidable. According to newspapers, at the Conference the Foreign Office urged continuance of the efforts to make other delegations of the Naval Conference accept Japan's proposal for common upper limit, while the navy spokesman reported to favour an early rupture of the London talks.—Reuters Special.

Abyssinians' Onslaught Repulsed

ROME, Jan. 11. Increasing usefulness of light artillery dragged over mountains by Italians is shown by the reports from Asmara, which state artillery fire repulsed small bodies of Abyssinians trying to penetrate the Italian lines at Doghe, a pass, south of Makale on Friday night. Italian artillery is systematically destroying camps and fortifications of Abyssinians in the Gash region. The first list of casualties of Italian native troops shows that 521 have been killed between October 3rd and December 12th. The number of wounded is not mentioned.—Reuters Special.

Pope's Views On War

(SPECIAL CABLE)
PARIS, Jan. 11. The Pope's views are contained in a broadcast message by Cardinal Verdier. Archbishop of Paris, who has just returned from Rome. He said war is a stupid and unreasonable act and only legitimate in case of unjust attack. In absence of other means of defence war will become a worse evil since scientific inventions have made Powers' destruction limitless. Cardinal Verdier is regarded by Pope as one of the best guardians of peace.

RICH AMERICAN ARRESTED

Charged With Threatening Life Of Roosevelt

(SPECIAL CABLE)
NEW YORK, Jan. 11. Austin Phelps Palmer, a rich sportsman and retired engineer, has been arrested in his luxurious flat by the Secret Servicemen. It is alleged he has confessed threatening the life of President Roosevelt. Contents of letters are not divulged, but it is understood Palmer wrote them because he lost the fortune of a million dollars. Palmer is arraigned on charge of sending threats by mail.

Britain's Slum Clearance Campaign

RUGBY, Jan. 11. Excellent progress continues to be made with Government's five year slum clearance campaign. Figures issued by the Ministry of Health show that a total of 4,261 in the replacement of houses were completed during last November compared with 3,784 in October-November figure being the highest monthly figure since the opening of the campaign. Number of replacements of houses under construction at the end of November was 41,517 compared with 41,101 at the end of October. This is also the highest monthly figure yet reached.—B.O.W.

National Struggle & Socialist Programme

PROBLEMS FOR MEERUT CONFERENCE

All-India Party Move For Left Wing Radical Platform

MEERUT, Jan. 12. In little over a week's time the All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference will begin its deliberations at Meerut. It is understood the first thing that will engage the attention of the Conference would be the amendment of certain items of the Party's constitution. As the Constitution stands to-day, the first item in the Party's plan of action is to "work within the Indian National Congress with a view to secure its acceptance of the objects and programme of the party". It is felt that this needs some change. The Party's objects include, together with the achievement of Independence, the establishment of a Socialist Society.

SOCIALISM AND CONGRESS
The Conference will most probably decide that it is neither necessary nor useful to make the Congress accept the latter object of the Party. The Party's activities within the Congress should not be so directed as to split up the Indian National Congress into Socialist and anti-Socialist wings. That, in the opinion of the Party, would strengthen Right Wing elements in the Congress to consolidate their ranks under anti-Socialist banner and enlist the sympathy of the masses as true fighters for freedom.

IMPERIALIST PLATFORM
Therefore, the Party's activities within the National Congress, it is felt, should be directed in such a way as to make the fundamental difference in the outlook and programme of the Right Wing and the true anti-Imperialists, as the Socialists call themselves, more palpable. The Party's plan of action would, therefore, be so amended as to make its work within the Indian National Congress assume an anti-Imperialist character as distinct from a Socialist one. The Party would naturally carry on propaganda for

HAUPTMANN'S APPEAL FOR REPRIEVE REJECTED

Three Avenues Still Open To Escape Electric Chair

(SPECIAL CABLE)
TRENTON, Jan. 11. The Court of Pardons has rejected Hauptmann's appeal for reprieve. The Court's decision was given after 65 minutes' deliberation with a brief statement announcing Hauptmann's petition had been denied, adding that the remainder of the members of the Court all connected with the petition are bound to divulge nothing that has occurred.

THREE AVENUES OF ESCAPE
It is thought three avenues of escape are still open to Hauptmann, firstly, petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus basing the claim on constitutional rights which have been violated; secondly, application to Judge Trenchard who presided over the original trial for a fresh trial on the ground of the new evidence discovered;

thirdly, a second application for the Supreme Court for review of proceedings. **DR. CONDON'S DETENTION ORDERED**
An earlier Trenton message stated: The latest development in the eleventh hour attempts to save Hauptmann from the electric chair is the decision of Governor Hoffman to order detention of Dr. "Jasie" Condon for questioning. Condon has departed for South America, the first port of call is Panama where the ship is due on 17th January—a day before Hauptmann's execution. Hoffman in a statement says Dr. Condon in a magazine article said more than the person has been involved in the crime. If Dr. Condon knows these things the authorities should have the information.

Dr. Condon was the medium between Lindbergh and the kidnappers.

Stanley On Growth Of Br. Industry

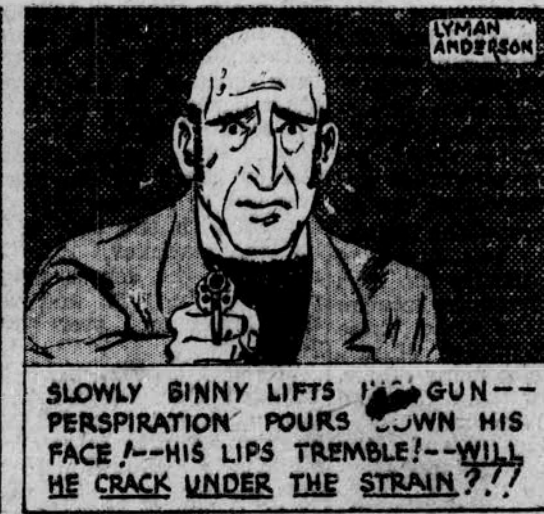
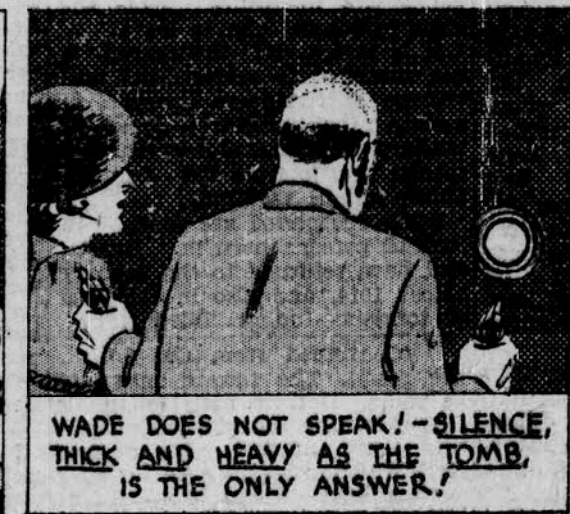
RUGBY, Jan. 11. The President of the Board of a speech at the prize-giving at the technical institute in Lancashire yesterday spoke of the passing of many advantages which British industry had formerly enjoyed in the world market and the need of increased use of technical skill and fidelity to standards of good craftsmanship in order to overcome the difficulties created for the export trade by the growth of economic nationalism. Given superior workmanship there remained the necessity of making goods known and he wished success to the British Industries Fair which will celebrate its "Coming of Age" next month when it opens in London and Birmingham.—B.O.W.

Scottish Rugger Team Personnel

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Jan. 11. The composition of the Scottish rugger team to be played against Wales at Edinburgh on 1st February will be: Marshall (Edinburgh Academicals) Murdoch (Hillhead High School) Dick (Guy's Hospital) Lind (London-Scottish) Fyfe (Cambridge University) R. Shaw (Glasgow High School) Logan (Edinburgh Wanderers) Grieve (Kelso) Drutt (London Scottish) Waters (Selkirk) Beattie (Hawick) Burnett (West of Scotland) Cooper (Oxford University) Duff (Glasgow Academicals) G. Shaw (Gala).

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade



A Look Round World:

Sinkiang: Last Outpost Of Imperialism

Soviet Expansion & British Alarm: Past Glory And Gloomy Present: Leader's Message To China: Spanish Cortes And Return Of Reaction: Japanese Census: British Reply To Japan: Naval Parity Demand

In Sinkiang, as elsewhere, the Soviet autocracy has returned to the old Tsarist policy, declares "Times". London. It has incontestably extended its control on the four-fifths of the country. There is, however, reason to believe that Russia is actually spending more on Sinkiang than what she is getting in return, her main object being to stop the progress that Japan is making in that area through Inner Mongolia.

The ambitions of Krenlin may probably be greater. The ancient route connects Sinkiang with regions of the Chinese red armies and the Soviet agents and arms may one day be followed by regular troops.

BRITAIN'S INTERESTS
Great Britain's interests in Sinkiang are evident. Adjoining Sinkiang are Russia to the west, Inner Mongolia to the east, China to the north-west and Tibet and British India to the south.

Since ancient times, Indian merchants have been regularly crossing the Himalayas in order to go to Sinkiang. Any attempt for conquering this country made a power other than China could not therefore leave the British authorities in India indifferent, and this as much from the economic as from strategic point of view.

RUSSIA "DESIGNS"
During the last fifty years, similar attempts seemed inevitable to many people. Russia was more and more suspected of having secret designs on the country.

The tourists returning from Sinkiang were convinced that Russia after having established a thorough network of spies in the country was only waiting for a suitable opportunity in order to pass from economic penetration to political annexation. The opportunity moment seems, however, to have been postponed with the commencement of the Russo-Japanese war.

During the ten years that followed, the curve of the Russian influence in Sinkiang showed a pronounced ascent but stopped again at the outbreak of the Great War.

There came the Bolshevik Revolution and the Civil War. Invaded Sinkiang troops at last invaded Sinkiang, not as conquerors but as refugees, famished and fever-stricken, pitiable wrecks of the white army.

Sinkiang's commerce with Russia ceased for some time. But in 1924 the Chinese Republican government recognised the U.S.S.R. and allowed the Russian consulates to be established in China. The Russian economic expansion to Sinkiang thus again came into full force.

SOVIET ON SCENE
For more than two years however, Sinkiang was a prey to internecine wars.

The regional Chinese troops, the Tukome Mussulmans directed by the Pan-Islamic Mullahs and the Tungans or the Chinese Mussulmans fought with one another with great stubbornness. The struggle might have continued for a long time without any intervention from Russia. But the "Tungan" commandant of the Chinese armies appealed to the U.S.S.R. for help. A mechanised detachment accompanied with aeroplanes, bombs etc. was despatched to Sinkiang and brought reason into the heads of the Tungans.

The intervention of Moscow ended in placing the local authorities under the Soviet control, although the latter were careful not to break off completely with the Tungans.

It is rumoured, that Ma-Chung-Ying, the Chief of the Tungans, interned in Russia for the last few years, has joined as an officer of the Soviet cavalry. The Soviet authorities are hoping to get support of ever-strong Tungan army through him.

The Soviet expansionist policy in Central Asia presents a great problem for Great Britain as also for India, not only from the economic point of view, but also for political reasons.

Russian domination of Sinkiang, it may be added has already caused a considerable loss to the British trade in that territory.

BURY THE PAST
NANKING (By Air Mail.)
In a message to China ex-President Wang Ching Wei said:—
"The only way to serve our country," declares China's ex-President

Wang Ching Wei, "is to detach ourselves completely from our 'retrospective' attitude."
"While China is still living on its glorious past, Japan, which practically borrowed all of what it is proud to-day, has made enormous progress."
Many of the Chinese intellectuals are asking the significant question:—
"Why has China fallen to such a degree of degeneration?"

If the Chinese civilisation was really inferior, that of Japan, before the modern revolution, should be considered to have been much worse as it came mostly from our own. How then to explain the fact that while Japan has become a power of the first order, China has remained an altogether weak country?

BOAST OF PAST.
It is, I think, because during the last hundred years, the Chinese have only been boasting of an ancient culture spread over 4,000 years, deliberately forgetting to make use of the scientific and economic progress made by the western countries.

When in 1853, the war-ships of Commodore Perry cast anchor in the port of Yokohama, the Japanese, realised the inferiority of their war-ship and they were humiliated to such an extent that the choice was immediately made.

CHINESE ARROGANCE.
China on the other hand did not have enough fore-sight. After the revolt of Taping, Tseng Kow-fan realised the necessity of building a naval dockyard for the construction of modern vessels of war. He did not, however, have the idea of extending these innovations to other domains.

During the decades that have followed, our country has remained as backward as before. The state of affairs is to a great extent due to the arrogant mind of the Chinese who still believe that western powers surpass them only in the technical sphere. If we desire to put an end to our weakness there is only one means that presents itself to us. This is to forget our pride and put all our efforts in modernising the country.

THE SPANISH CORTES
In view of the recent dissolution of the Spanish Parliament the following extract taken from "La Voz," Madrid may be found to be of some interest:—
"The Cortes of 1933—second since the 1891 revolution—was composed as follows:—
Communists 1
Socialists 30
Republican Leftist Parties 69
Conservative Republicans 18
Radicals (Lerroux Group) 70
Agrarians 30
Catalan League 28
Democratic Liberals 10
Progressists 3
Populist Action 101
Nationalists 13
Monarchists 14
Traditionalists 18
Independents, dissenting radicals etc. 41
Until October 1934, the Populist Action party under the leadership of Gil Robles did not directly take part in the Government. It nevertheless played quite an important role in the affairs of the country.

REACTION SETS IN.
The beginning of October 1934 brought the constitution of a new Lerroux government in which Gil Robles and many others of the C.E.D.A. joined hands, provoking a 'coup d'etat'. Since that date, Spain lived under an exceptional regime. The parliament functioned without the participation of the Leftist groups (Socialists, Azanists etc.) and found itself incapable of voting a regular 'budget'—one of the causes of the resignation of Chanaprieta. Censor was put upon the Press. The provinces were governed under more or less a sort of martial law. Catalonia, deprived of its autonomous statute received governors nominated by Madrid and many important laws were promulgated modifying or cancelling the social reforms (agrarian or otherwise) approved by the Constituent Cortes.

A general revision of the Republican constitution was envisaged with a view to modify the laws concerning the relations between the church and the State, those relating to expropriation of private property as also many others, too 'advanced' for the Cedit and Radical (Lerroux) majority.

The ministerial crisis and the formation of the Valladares Government excluding Robles' Populist Action party made it probable that the Cortes would be dissolved. It is to be hoped that the new Cortes will pursue a policy more in conformity with the wishes of the Spanish people."

GIL ROBLES OF SPAIN
LAEZELONA, (By Air Mail.)
Jose-María-Gil Robles, leader of the C. E. D. A. (Spanish Confederation of Autonomous Rights) minister of war in the last Lerroux cabinet since October 1934 holds the key of Spanish politics since the November 1933 elections, when thanks to the majority of the Right Wing, clerical and anti-Marxist, he was elected as "the President of the Occult Council" whose policies determined the activities of the various governments that succeeded one another during the last two years.

During the elections of 12th April 1931 which gave the finishing touch to the Bourbon dynasty, Gil Robles, only thirty-three years old, militated in the monarchist camp. In order to secure the support of the labouring class he declared that the "Proletarian claims could be realised under any regime." After the Republican revolution he decided that it was probably best to submit to the new regime and hence solicited the support of the electors in the new Cortes for the sake of order, family, propriety and religion.

He deliberately omitted the word "monarchist" from his declarations. At the legislative elections of 1931, he was among a few others, the chief inspirer of the "Nationalist Action" party. Supported by the Agrarian Block he put forth his candidature from the province of Salamanca and was elected.

On the 13th October 1931, considering along with his colleagues of the 'Agrarian block' and the 'Vasco-Navarrais' group, that the constitutional action of the Cortes was anti-social and anti-religious Gil Robles resigned from the Spanish assembly in order to organise a vast campaign in favour of the revision of the constitution—not yet completed.

After many months of propaganda against the Republican-Socialist Government of Azana, Prieto, Gil Robles was appointed as the president of "Nationalist Action" which was now called "Popular Action." He thereby directed the C. E. D. A., coalition of all the organisations of the Right Wing with its programme inspired by the Catholic doctrine. The C. E. D. A. achieved considerable success during the elections of November 1933 and thus put an end to the governmental block of the Left—that is the socialist and the Azanist Republican. It is only due to the fact that Gil Robles and his friends rallied publicly to the Republican regime a few days after the elections that they were kept aloof of the new ministerial coalition. Robles nevertheless became an arbitrator of the situation and has remained as such until to-day.

Appointed minister in October 1934, he became one of the staunchest partisans of draconian repression against any anti-national moves and if he could not realise his clerical and anti-revolutionary programme—being looked upon with hostility by a certain number of the members of the governmental block—he nevertheless succeeded in annihilating to a great extent the progressive laws voted during the time of the constituent Cortes.

—El 'Diuvio', Barcelona.
CENSUS IN JAPAN
OSAKA.
According to "Osaka Mainichi," the Census of the Japan population which began sometime ago will not be confined to Japan proper, but will also be extended to Taiwan, Korea and the Kwantung territory as also to all the other parts of the world, where the Japan people have settled down. The preparations have already lasted for one year and over 250,000 persons have been entrusted with the task of collecting the statistics. The definite results of the census would be published in 1938, and will cost the Government over 90 million yens.

The last census made in 1930 revealed that the total population amounted to 91,798,980 inhabitants—an increase of over seven millions in comparison to the figures of 1925.

The number estimated for the present census is 100 millions. The Journal adds that this increase in the population should be no cause of joy as it has raised enormous problems.

ENGLAND REPLIES TO JAPAN
LONDON (By Air Mail.)
In an article published in the "Daily Telegraph," Mr. Hector C. Bywater declares that unless Japan modifies its demand for "maximum common limit" for the tonnage of warships, it would be impossible to enter into any naval agreement which alone can stop the course of intensive armaments during the next year. The British point of view was officially communicated to Admiral Nagano, the Japanese delegate, clearly indicating that the concession of equality on the seas to Japan would mean giving absolute control of one of the world's most strategic positions, certainly the most important for Great Britain.

There are in the Pacific Sea in its vicinity, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements with Singapore, the Federated Malay States, Hongkong and British Borneo as also numerous islands. All these British possessions—without speaking of the important commercial and financial interests of Great Britain in the Far East—will be completely under the absolute hegemony of Japan in the western part of the Pacific Ocean.

EFFECT OF NAVAL PARITY
The grant of naval parity to Japan will thus lead to uncontrolled supremacy of the Land of the Rising Sun. In fact, Japan which does not possess many colonies beyond the seas expecting a few mandatory islands in the Pacific, can always concentrate its fleets in the Nippon territorial waters.

Great Britain, on the other hand, cannot under any circumstances withdraw its naval forces from the European seas. If per chance there was a crisis in the Far East, England could only, at the most send half of its fleet to defend its interests in that region.

Thus, thanks to the parity, Japan would always have in the Pacific more than double the naval forces that Great Britain could send there and the British interests dispersed in the Pacific will be practically without defence. For these reasons, the British admiralty will never welcome Japan's demand with favour.

Japan already possesses a naval force which can enable it to withstand against any attack. Its demand from the point of view of national security are therefore, not at all justified.

Japanese argument that it is humiliating for the National Nippon pride to accept a restricted proportion is contradicted by facts: Germany, which is a great Power and does not lack in national pride, did not consider its naval forces in the proportion of 35 per cent of those of Great Britain.

MORE PERMITS NEEDED IN RUSSIA
MOSCOW, (By Mail.)
A decree forbidding foreigners to move free about the Soviet Union has been issued by the Council of the People's Commissars.

Under the new decree the foreigner must within 24 hours of his arrival at any new place of residence, notify the police and obtain a permit. If a foreigner arrives at a place not mentioned in his permit, the police will in future have the right to compel him to leave. It is stated that the decree is not intended to restrict the movement of foreigners except in certain areas—primarily zones of military importance—for which a special permit from the Political Police will be required.

Some exceptions are made in case of persons born in Russia, and have returned to the country before 1914, and also in the case of tourists.—Indian Allied News.

(Continued from Col 5.)
The result. The reward may not be yours. But the satisfaction is yours. You have served the Community wisely and truly. Let me now close with my best wishes for your success, and my hearty congratulations. I thank you.

HARIJANS IN 'REFORMS' PLAN
Presiding over the Maharashtra Asprishya youths Conference held here, Rao Sahab N. Shivraj, M.L.C., the Madras Harijan leader in the course of his presidential address said:—
I welcomed this offer because it gave me an opportunity of coming into contact with the younger generation of the depressed classes community in Bombay and also because I consider this to be the precursor of many such conferences, the object of which should be to bring together the leading members of our community and our young men in the different Provinces. I value gatherings such as these as an expression of the genuine desire on the part of our young men to be up and doing and to place their all at the service of the community.

Addressing the I do a gathering of youths, I must necessarily be brief because I am obliged to avoid making reference to many matters of both political and social interest and importance which before another gathering and in other circumstances, must perhaps form the main theme of the address of the President. I feel that mere talk and lengthy discussions are things of the past in conferences like this. The time has now come for action and particularly the younger generation is concerned, and ought to be only with work—honest sincere work. There are however one or two matters to which it is necessary that I should advert.

VICTIMS OF EXPLOITATION.
The first is about our place in the new Constitution. I dare say you know and quite realise that under the new Constitution, we have got an important part to play in the administration of the country, given as we have been, a fairly substantial representation in the Legislatures of the country. In fact we have been armed for the first time in this country with political power and it is time for us to consider how best we are going to utilise it to the betterment and welfare of our community. Here it is important for us to recall to our minds what our leaders Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan and Dr. Ambedkar declared at the Round Table Conference. They said "We are not anxious that the Government should be run by us, we only want that the Government should not be run against us." Our policy therefore under the new Constitution is one of Defence against oppression, particularly social oppression, which is bound to set in immediately on the release of power from the hands of the Britisher on to the hands of the Indians, especially the Caste Hindus. Hitherto, and history can justify what I say the depressed classes have been the victims of exploitation in the economic and social life of the country. Our labour has been mercilessly and selfishly exploited in the name of caste and religion and we have not been given a fair chance like the labourers in other countries of the world to fight for our legitimate rights and wages. You can realise what great havoc the caste system has played in keeping us down and in practically binding us to mere serfdom.

The problem of untouchability cannot be solved by the council method of Congressmen or by the fasting method of Mr. Gandhi, their revered leader. There seems to be no possibility of ever solving this problem. The only way to get rid of untouchability, for the sake of the depressed classes and also for removing it from the face of the Indian daily life, is that the depressed classes should leave the Hindu religion not necessarily by means of conversion to another religion that is already existing but possibly by starting a new one or of reviving the ancient one which was practiced among the Adi Dravidas long before the Aryans brought to India with them Hinduism with its various castes and divisions. I am not now in a position to suggest anything about what we should do. Indeed, it is a matter for deep thought and consideration and for sagacious action. Any step that we may now take may involve the future generation in considerable difficulties unless that step is well thought out and meant to confer permanent benefit upon the members of our community.

FAITH IN AMBEDKAR.
Whatever may be the ultimate solution, the immediate effect of Dr. Ambedkar's statement is something amazing. It has touched the hearts of the Adi-Dravidas, and has moved them deeply. It has aroused the consciousness of our Community to such an extent that I am unable to tell you in what way it will find expression in the end. The Depressed Classes all over India feel and think as one man to-day. Dr. Ambedkar's service to the Community in this one respect will ever be remembered and he has laid millions of our men and women under a deep debt of gratitude to him. May he live long.

TILL WE ARE FREE.
My young friends, Never rest, until we are free. Be of one mind and do your duty irrespective of (continued in col 4)

Harijan Youths Make Fiery Speeches

Maharashtra Conference Decides To Quit Hinduism

DEIFY AMBEDKAR AND CONDEMN CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 12.
The possibility that Dr. Ambedkar may himself embrace Islam and ask his followers to do the same is indicated by the fact that Harijan Youth's Conference refers at one place to Dr. Ambedkar as "Doctor Ambedkhan."

Might be that it is a printer's devil but perhaps then it may be pregnant with meaning also.

OUT TO QUIT HINDUISM.
The Conference passed resolutions the first of which stated that Harijans must quit Hinduism and secondly that there should be mass conversion.

Fiery speeches by Harijan delegates were made in support of the resolutions. The glorification of Dr. Ambedkar (who was present to-day along with Dr. Solanki) and the wholesale denunciation of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Congress and caste Hindus and Hindu Religion at times in almost abusive language were marked features of all speeches.

Proceedings In Detail

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 11.

The Maharashtra (Harijan) youths' conference, met here this evening, Mr. N. Shivraj, the Madras Harijan leader, presiding. About 2000 people attended the conference. Majority of those present were Harijans, there being some Mussalmans and Sikhs present besides. A number of Harijan ladies were also present. An outstanding figure on the dias was that of Sir Gobind Madgaokar.

The president elect of the conference had been taken in a procession through main streets of Poona cantonment and was garlanded in its course. Dr. Ambedkar was to have arrived by the morning express from Bombay but it was later learnt that he was coming by Deccan Queen in the evening and so he was conspicuous by his absence when session of the conference opened at half past five this evening.

Message of sympathy had been received from many a prominent people by the conference. They included messages from Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, Rani of Sangli, Dewan of Sangli, Sardar Kibe (Indore), Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Rao Bahadur Dr. R. K. Naidu, Mr. B. Mandal (Bengal Harijan) and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. Mr. B. Rajaram, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference delivering his address said:—

R. C. Chairman's Address
On behalf of the Reception Committee I offer to you all a cordial and very hearty welcome to this first Maharashtra Harijan Youth's Conference, which I believe is being held in an extraordinary atmosphere and at a very momentous occasion.

As children of the Reception Committee my duties are necessarily limited; and as such I do not wish to enter in details and discuss the present atmosphere that so thickly envelopes the Depressed Classes. As you all might know that this Conference of Depressed Class Youths is held under the auspices of the "Hindu Youths' Association"—an association of the Depressed Class Youths—of which I have the privilege of being its organiser. The member of this Association can be any Depressed Class man; others also can be its members but its constitution effectively debar them from becoming a part or parcel of its machinery. It is the fond intention of this Association to organise like-associations in different parts of Maharashtra and then do the work of upliftment of our brethren in all fields—Politics, social and economic. May I then appeal to you brothers and sisters here, to organise such associations in your places and intimate to me your intentions and difficulties and progress.

"PLAGUE SPOTS"

Shankaracharya Dr. Kurt-koti has said that the Depressed Classes leaving the fold of Hindu religion, are like Indians leaving India because of foreign domination. I do not quite see the significance of this simile. If the Indians are made untouchables in the regime of the British and if they are spurned and abuse for centuries as untouchables have been treated, what will the Indians do? I am sure if the Indians were to be in the same circumstances as the untouchables are for centuries, they would prefer to quit the place rather than linger on such plague spots. So if we want our growth, naturally then we much change our ideal.

HARIJAN & REFORMS.

Although the new Government of India Act does not satisfy the minimum demands of the people

of India, we must at present never even think of that. It is quite true that the new Act does not contain a declaration as to the goal of India being Dominion Status; it does not contain the seeds of future constitutional growth; but who is to be blamed for this?

What then must we do? We must make the best of the opportunities offered to us during the interval at the end of which we shall be able to practice the gospel of our to-day's declaration. We must contest the elections and put forth the best possible candidates from the respective constituencies.

Subjects Committee Meeting

Earlier in the morning to-day the Subjects Committee of the conference had met "in camera" and had adopted five resolutions for being put before open session of the Conference to-morrow. The first of the resolution stated that in conversation alone lay the salvation of the "Untouchables" and they must forsake Hinduism to achieve their own status and equality in India.

The next resolution reiterated Harijan Youths' undaunted faith in the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar and stated their readiness to embrace any religion that Dr. Ambedkar might advise them to do.

The third resolution requested Government to award priority to Harijan candidates for taking them into services while the fourth declared for the collection of a fund wherewith to educate Harijan youths in foreign countries. According to the fifth resolution efforts should be made to restart "Janata" the depressed classes weekly paper.

DR. AMBEDKAR STILL AT IT!

Quotes Jesus And Asks Community To Follow Him

POONA, Jan. 12.

The Maharashtra Harijan Youths' Conference terminated late in the afternoon after passing a few more resolutions. Dr. Solanki and Dr. Ambedkar then addressed the gathering.

"Be unto me little children," in these words of Jesus Christ, Dr. Ambedkar exhorted the Harijan brethren to follow his lead to conversion. He said that he would not budge an inch from his resolve to change faith, whatever the caste Hindus might promise to do for the betterment of depressed classes. He reiterated that his resolve was not prompted by any motives of self-interest. It was in the larger interests of his down-trodden community that he was required to chalk out this remedy.—United Press.

GERMANY BUILDING "PLEASURE SHIPS"

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

New steamers of 20,000 tons and capable of accommodating 1,400 working men and women, are being constructed in Germany.

Construction is under the auspices of the "Power Through Joy" organisation in Germany, which every year affords hundreds of thousands of German workers an opportunity to get a holiday, either at sea, or on land, at a cost in proportion to his earnings.

The organisation is controlled by the Labour Front, to which all members pay about 15 per cent of their weekly wages. This entitles them to reductions in various fields of amusements.

The new ships are being built for workers' cruises in the Baltic and the Mediterranean countries.—Indian Allied News.



Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention



How Improper Diet Causes Fatigue and "Laziness"

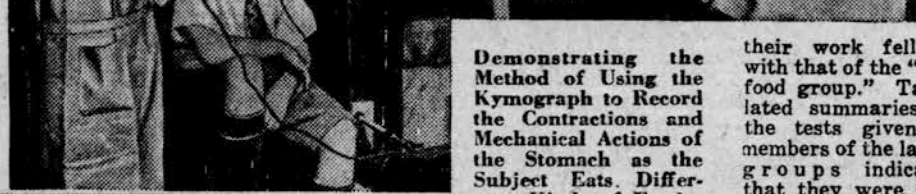
The Efficiency of Workers Is Increased by "Nibbling" Between Meals and Reduced by the Fad for Slenderness.

WHEN a worker begins to "loaf on the job" because he feels tired or lazy, he should look to his diet as a cause of his decreased activity. Fatigue, diet and the capacity for work have been shown to be closely related.

Fatigue and laziness are often confused, although being tired and being lazy are two very different things. Psychologists, dieticians and other scientists have made many interesting experiments during the past few years with tired and lazy subjects to the end of finding out just what diet has to do with such conditions. Investigators along this line, whose experiments have been described in *The Scientific American*, use quite a number of unusual recording devices in making tests to measure the many varieties of fatigue and to register the contractions of the stomach and its mechanical action as the results of the sub-

Right: Determining the Degree of Fatigue in a Subject with a Device Called a "Wobblemeter," Which Measures the Many Kinds of Tiredness Human Bodies Feel.

Below: Testing the Value of a Diet of Sweets in Offsetting Causes Which Produce Nervous Indigestion.



Demonstrating the Method of Using the Kymograph to Record the Contractions and Mechanical Actions of the Stomach as the Subject Eats. Different Kinds of Food.

successively in three small holes in a metal plate, the holes being just large enough to permit the entrance of the stylus. The score made in the test was determined by the "wobblemeter," which it took to make 80 "wobles."

The "substitute diet," employed to measure mental alertness, consisted of correctly placing five letters of the alphabet on a chart covered with rows of five different geometric figures. The key was given at the top of the chart. Two minutes were allowed for the completion of the test.

It was found that the subjects showed practice gains as they became familiar with the tests which were taken into account in compiling the results. Aside from practice gains, the "control" or "no food group" continued to show the typical curve of work—the low beginning, the rise until about 2:30, and the falling off until the closing spurt.

When the girls in the mixed food group were supplied with the additional meal as frequently as four times a week,

their work fell in with that of the "full food group." Tabulated summaries of the tests given to members of the latter groups indicated that they were sustained at a higher working rate than the girls in the "control group." Their practice gains continued up to the last, and were greater and more consistent than the gains of the "control group."

The experiments give support to the statement that an improper diet for the purpose of reducing is responsible for lowered efficiency by showing the favorable effects on workers of taking small quantities of concentrated food taken in mid-afternoon. The physical and mental let-down which is apt to occur at the busiest period of the business day is thus shown to be the result, to a great extent, of insufficient and improper diets, and can be largely, if not wholly, prevented by eating foods that in small volume act as quick fuel for the body engine of both men and women workers.

Women may become fatigued more quickly than men, although they are less lazy. Laziness, which is often confused with fatigue, in the true sense of the term, as the psychologist understands it, is mental and not physical.

Women's muscles may tire more quickly than men's, but tests show that their mental machine does not give up and make them lazy.

Measuring the Water in Wood

THE percentage of water in wood which is used for furniture, models and the casings for apparatus, etc., is an important factor, because excessive moisture is likely to lead to shrinkage. An inadequate amount of moisture may cause distortion in the finished objects, whereby they will not only lose in general appearance and durability, but they may even become useless for the special duties required of them.

The percentage of moisture in wood can be ascertained very simply, with the aid of an new apparatus which has recently been put on the market in Germany. As the process is based on the measurement of the ohmic resistance which is directly dependent on the amount of moisture in the wood, it furnishes a standard for the measurement of the actual moisture.

The extremely handy apparatus for



The Apparatus Designed to Measure the Amount of Water in Wood. The Percentage of Moisture is Indicated on a Calibrated Dial.

taking these measurements consists of a crank-inductor, a small counting device, five condensers, a glow-lamp, an electrode holder and the electrodes. The crank-inductor is constructed for direct current of 500 volts. The sample piece of wood is clamped between two electrodes in the electrode holder which is made in the form of a crank-frame. The electrodes are composed of rubber pads faced with tinfoil. After clamping the pieces of wood, the crank of the inductor is rotated and the percentage of water in the wood can be read off the dial. This is attributable to the fact that the revolving of the crank generates a voltage, which is passed through the sample piece of wood until the condenser, switched in at the time, is charged and the glow-lamp shows a light.

The time required for the charging of the condenser will depend on the resistance of the sample of wood; consequently, the resistance is indicated directly on the calibrated scale of the instrument in the percentage of moisture, whereby this time must be given proper consideration.

To allow for the most generally occurring differences in percentage of water, five condensers which are tuned to different measuring ranges are provided, the same being set with the aid of a plug. By switching in the proper condenser, the operator can therefore, curtail the time during which the crank inductor must revolve.

The instrument is adapted for measurements in a range of five to 22 per cent of moisture. As the manipulation of the instrument is confined to a few movements of the hand and the turning of the crank, quite a number of tests can be carried out on different classes of wood in a very short time.

The Helpful Ladybird Beetle

THE ladybird beetle of the old nursery rhyme is told to "fly away home because her house is on fire and her children will burn." Gardeners and orchardists, however, even under such extreme circumstances, would be reluctant to part company with such a friendly insect.

The ladybird beetle is a real friend of the horticulturist, for she has a voracious appetite for aphids or plant lice, which are destructive to fruit trees. In fruit-growing states of America, such as California, for example, the ladybird beetle is recognized as a most valuable aid. These insects are bought by the quart by fruit-growers who turn them loose in their orchards to feast upon the woolly and destructive aphids.

The Australian ladybird beetle, which is a crimson, black-spotted insect, has been "naturalized" in California to prey upon the cottony cushion scale, which is very destructive to citrus fruits. The Chinese ladybird beetle, which is a natural enemy of the black scale, is also a valuable ally of horticulturists.



A Greatly Enlarged Photograph of a Ladybird Beetle, Which Insect Is the Friend of Gardeners and Orchardists. It Lives on Insects That Are Destructive to Trees and Plants.

Origin of the Pear

THE origin of the pear is lost in antiquity, but is known to have been cultivated by the Greeks, at least one thousand years before the Christian era. The Pilgrim fathers introduced this fruit in Massachusetts about 1629, and a tree planted there in 1630 is still alive. By 1642, records state that there were nearly a thousand acres of land planted for pears, apple orchards and gardens. Today pears are cultivated all over New England, in New York, along the Great Lakes as far as Michigan and in the Pacific coast states. In the protected valleys of the mountain states and on the slopes of the Pacific states, pear production is making its greatest advance. Northern Idaho, western Washington, and certain sections of California are admirably adapted for their production.

Banana Sugar as a Baby Food

SINCE the beginning of the scientific feeding of infants, it has been known that a considerable number of babies do not tolerate some sugars as well as others. This knowledge has led to the development and use of various combinations of the well known sugars, such as lactose, sucrose, dextrose and maltose in varying percentages. Some of these combinations can be well tolerated by almost all infants. However, the desire to supply certain of the other essential requirements for proper growth and development has led to the addition to these sugar preparations of salts, minerals, and in some cases, vitamins.

"It is for this reason," says Doctor N. O. Pearce in *Archives of Pediatrics*, "that banana carbohydrate, a natural combination of particularly desirable sugars with an appreciable amount of fat, protein, minerals, vitamins and enzymes, is especially acceptable. It is made by instantly dehydrating ripe bananas. It is very sweet and has a definite banana taste. It is golden-yellow in color and is somewhat lighter in weight than other sugars."

"Banana sugar has the distinction of being the only natural fruit sugar available for infant feeding purposes. Infants appear to enjoy it, most of them readily taking the milk mixture in which it is used. Theoretically, this natural combination should constitute an ideal carbohydrate for fortifying milk mixtures for infants."

"The results of a year's experience in the use of banana sugar in infant feeding indicate that this sugar is a very satisfactory form of carbohydrate for infants."

"There was no digestive disturbance in any well baby which could rightfully be attributed to the use of banana sugar in regular concentrations in the milk formula."

Letters Now Worn in the Hair

HERE is something new in the way of a novelty in personal adornment that is "getting in the hair" of femininity, especially the co-ed, who is given an unusual but effective method of showing her school spirit.

This ornamental novelty for the hair consists of letters fashioned from tiny cardinal and gold velvet flowers to form the initials of the name of her college.



The Newest Fashion of Wearing Jeweled Letters in the Hair. These Novel Ornaments Consist of the Wearer's Initials, or Those of Her College or Sorority.

Writing with Water

FOUNTAIN-PENS which, when filled with ordinary water enable one to write as with ink, are now on the market. This new type of pen has a chamber in the top of the barrel where a supply of solid ink is carried. Below this is a storage chamber and still farther down is a rubber sac provided with a means for compressing and releasing it. When water is drawn into the rubber reservoir, by pressing and releasing a button on the upper end of the barrel, the water comes in contact with the solid ink cartridge, some of the ink is dissolved, and the pen is ready for use.

When the pen is carried upright in the pocket, constant dissolving of the solid ink into the water in the reservoir is prevented by the small storage chamber in which is held a certain amount of water and ink in concentrated form. Surface tension prevents this concentrated solution from reaching the reservoir except as needed to keep the liquid in the reservoir at the proper "writing color."

The makers claim that for ordinary use the solid ink cartridge in this pen will last for at least a year.

Can Great Weights Bend the Earth?

AMONG the many theories of the composition of the earth's interior is that the crust, under the strata with which scientists are fairly well acquainted, is mainly granitic, and that the whole floats on a heavy, viscous core. The earth has a diameter of 8,000 miles, but of some 7,995 of these miles scientists know absolutely nothing, not even the thickness of the earth's crust, or whether the interior is liquid or solid.

If the earth's interior is granite floating on a heavy viscous core, it seems possible that great weights concentrated in one place may tend to bend or depress the crust. This is the foundation of a theory called isostasy, according to which the great mountain chains, like the Himalayas and the Andes, float as on a raft and require an equal weight to balance them.

The gigantic Boulder Dam will eventually pent up 41½ thousand million tons of water. Scientists think that this newly imposed weight will furnish a unique opportunity of proving whether the theory of a floating crust is tenable or not. To ascertain whether or not this great weight of water can bend the earth's crust, bench-marks are to be carefully made before and after the reservoir is filled to see if there is any noticeable subsidence.

An Airplane That Flaps Its Wings



The Birdlike Airplane, Developed by N. Bandot, a French Aeronautical Engineer and Inventor. Has Movable Wings That Flap Like Those of a Bird.

a study of the accompanying illustration, each wing is attached to the side of a tubular frame-work mounted on three wheels.

Making Maple Syrup

FIFTY years of growth are necessary before a sugar maple tree yields the golden syrup that you pour over your griddle cakes these cold mornings. To produce maple syrup the farmer must be a manufacturer as well as a producer of a raw product, and also, even a merchant. He is likewise a processor, because the maple sap is so bulky it must be reduced to one-fortieth in volume.

The farmer must know how to increase the quantity of sap. The amount of sugar in sap varies from two to four per cent among individual trees, according to the forecast. This sugar content does not change, but the amount of sap can be increased by conserving the water in the soil. Thus the farmer must know something of forest management.

MAN has taken another step nearer to "flying like a bird" in the development of a new type of airplane by Mr. N. Bandot, who is a leading French aeronautical engineer.

The new model of flying machine is equipped with a pair of wings designed to flap like those of a bird. As seen from

In the one-passenger plane of this type, which so far is the only kind built, the rider's seat is located between the wings at center point of the rear supports of the frame work. The source of the motive power is placed in a position just below the passenger's feet, with the pedal and hand controls within easy reach.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Bhwindi Eidgah And Muslim Women

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"
Sir—The "Bombay Chronicle" has obliged the Muslim community in general and the tyrannised Muslim women in particular, by devoting a few sympathetic lines in the issue of the 30th December last, in connection with "Muslim Women's Entry into Mosques." According to the tenets of Islam it is highly commendable and strongly emphasized by the Prophet Mohammed (may God's peace be upon him) that women should go to Eidgah on Eid days irrespective of their fitness to offer the prayers. Since times immemorial the Muslim women through the world and specially in the predominantly Muslim countries have been freely enjoying this religious right of theirs under special management provided with special facilities. In almost all parts of India including the Muslim States and Bombay proper, separate arrangements have been made for women to offer their Eid prayers in congregation. The recent awakening due to the spread of literature in this connection actuated some of the enlightened and cultured women of Bhwindi to avail themselves of this religious right and on the occasion of the last Eidul Zuha in the month of March 1935 they made their intention in this connection known to the Muslims of Bhwindi, some of whom were chivalrous enough to approach the Eidgah management committee to erect a purdah at Eidgah. But the president, Mr. Abdul Bazak Fakih, rejected the written petition signed by prominent Muslim citizens of Bhwindi and the curtain which the women had volunteered to tie was snatched from their hands.

With a view to put a stop to this humiliating attitude of the President and his associates, the women through their pleader approached the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bhwindi Prant, Mr. M. K. Jadhav, with a request to seek protection of authorities so that the incident of last year might not recur. The S.D.M. instead of granting the most reasonable and legitimate request of the women not only rejected it but on the contrary promulgated an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. again erecting the purdah. Some of the reactionaries availing themselves of this official backing and support started circulating wild and startling rumours creating great consternation and scaring away the Muslim ladies so that the latter should give up their intention of going to Eidgah. One of the pleas advanced by the reactionaries and upheld by the authorities that the erection of a purdah would cause great inconvenience and annoyance to the male members of the congregation. On the contrary the separate arrangement alone would be a sure guarantee against inconvenience being caused. But thanks to obduracy of the management and the apathy of the authorities, the women were not to be granted the ordinary facilities and amenities and the courtesy and had to offer their prayers in the midst of a hostile congregation, deprived of the facilities enjoyed by the major portion of the male members of the congregation. In spite of all these odds and obstacles, the women actuated by a high sense of religious and sacred duty triumphantly marched to the Eidgah on the 28th of December last when Mr. M. K. Jadhav, the S. D. M. Bhwindi, Mr. Hammond, the Deputy S. P., the local magistrate and sub-inspector of Police, accompanied by an ample police force, were present at the Eidgah. Contrary to the statements of the reactionaries the officials on the spot heaved a sigh of relief and had to admire the peaceful attitude of the women, which in certain respects surpassed the

conduct of the male members. The officials on the spot must have surely been moved by the rigours to which the women were subjected owing to the scorching rays of the sun. Some of them were on the point of fainting. The authorities, in spite of their deep sympathies and good wishes towards the women, could not evoke the least sympathy in the hearts of the Eidgah executive in sheltering the suffering women from the torturing sun. The women are to be congratulated upon their pluck and courage and fearlessness in the exercise of their rights in the face of such heavy odds, and more so on their assembling in greater number than on the last occasion. It was a proud day in the history of Bhwindi for the women inasmuch as it passed most peacefully and calmly. It would have been still prouder had Khan Bahadur Sheikh Yakub Wazir Mohamed, M. B. E. J. P., Collector of Thana, whose family has already discarded the pardah, been present to offer the prayers, and the pleasure of the Muslim public should have known no bounds to see the Muslim supreme head of the District in the midst of a purely Muslim gathering at the headquarter of the Muslim population in the Thana District.

There is every hope that the next Eid will be void of all such defects and defaults and the columns of your esteemed journal will not lack in doing yeoman's service in such a noble and sacred cause as this and convince the reactionaries of the fallacy of their views. I hope that every enlightened and educated person will willingly come forward to espouse such a sacred cause as this and a sacred right hitherto denied—Yours etc.

"ANTI-REACTIONARY."
BHIWANDI, Thana Jan, 7.

"A Karnatak Association"

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"
Sir—With reference to the remarks—"It is a painful fact.... three or different Associations of Karnataks" published in your issue of the 8th inst. under the caption of "A Karnatak Association" by your Staff Correspondent, I have to point out that:—It was for this purpose only that All Karnatak Association (Akhia Karnataka Sangha) was begun to be organised about a year back. A meeting of the representatives of the different Karnatak organisations was arranged and held some time back and though one of the Associations was not represented at this meeting, the meeting was a success.

In this meeting it was decided that it should be a federal body for all the different organisations of the Karnataks, communal as well as non-communal. Attempts are being made to bring together the Karnataks coming from, Mysore, South Kanara, North Kanara, Hubli, Dharwad, etc., and to devise ways and means to adjust the differences among them. The organisers fervently hope that all the Karnataks will earnestly co-operate with them in this task and make the attempt a success.

B. SUBHARAO,
Jt. General Secretary.
—Yours etc.
Office: 91 Cowasi,
Batal Street, Fort,
Bombay.

Dangers Of Vaccination

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle."
Sir—In a recent issue of the "Times of India" under the heading "Penelope's Point of View—Protecting our Children," there appeared a recommendation of serums and vaccines for almost every disease under the sun. Might I be allowed to deal briefly with each of the diseases referred to by "Penelope."

(1) Vaccination against small-pox. An examination of the official reports for every country in which vaccination has been practised reveals the fact that thousands, even hundreds of thousands, of vaccinated persons have contracted small-pox. In one outbreak alone in London in 1901-2, 7,000 vaccinated people went down with that disease. Even if it be claimed that only recent vaccination is a protection, official statistics reveal that persons successfully vaccinated within the previous three years have gone down with small-pox, e.g., 227 soldiers in Mesopotamia from 1916-1917. Vaccination does not protect from fatal attacks of small-pox. The English Registrar-General has classified small-pox deaths since 1881 into "vaccinated," "unvaccinated," and "no statement." Despite the fact that more than half the cases have been placed in the "no statement" class, he has to admit over 4,000 deaths from small-pox in the "vaccinated" class.

(2) Toxoid-antitoxin against diphtheria. There is any amount of evidence to prove that toxoid-

antitoxin does not protect against diphtheria. As answer in Parliament a few weeks ago stated that 60 inoculated children at Liverpool had developed diphtheria and four of them had died. At Birmingham, although no child is counted as protected until six months have elapsed from the last inoculation, the authorities have had to admit 22 cases in protected children. At Dewsbury there have been 65 cases with 11 deaths in immunised children. At Huddersfield it is admitted that there have been 10 cases with one death in immunised children. Dr. Forbes, the great protagonist of diphtheria immunisation, had to admit that over 300 cases had been recorded in Great Britain down to the end of 1931, two months or more after the third injection of an immunising mixture.

(3) Convalescent serum against measles. The only claim made by medical men who have had experience of inoculation against measles is that the attacks in the inoculated children are attenuated. But at the centenary meeting of the British Medical Association in London in July 1932, it was admitted that trivialis attacks sometimes occur in unvaccinated children. It was admitted that 173 per cent. of the inoculated in hospitals and residential schools under the L. C. C. have had attenuated attacks of measles, while, on the other hand, Dr. Collier, at High Wood Hospital, without any serum, obtained in ten years better results than had been obtained in the L. C. C. hospitals with serum. In a series of 7,000 children at the High Wood Hospital in ten years there arose 16 primary cases of measles and although no immunisation was practised, only five contacts were subsequently attacked.

(4) Serum against whooping-cough. In an article in "The Lancet" for August 17th, 1935, it was admitted that serum therapy was of little use in the treatment of this disease. While "The Lancet" claimed that specific prophylaxis arouses greater hope, it admitted that opinion on the subject is not unanimous. Paterson, Bailey and Waller are cautious in expressing an opinion about the value of prophylactic serum. Actually 58 per cent. of the children treated with convalescent serum before there was any clinical evidence of whooping-cough developed the disease. As for the treatment of whooping-cough with a vaccine, Paterson, Bailey and Waller inform us that in 100 cases in 1921, those treated with vaccine took longer to stop coughing and whooping than those who were untreated, while in 1931 in a large-scale investigation into the treatment of whooping-cough with a fresh vaccine prepared by Bordet himself, the results were uniformly unsatisfactory, those cases treated being as prolonged, or more prolonged, than those cases untreated.

Another writer on whooping-cough, Dr. W. T. Benson, stated in an article in the "British Medical Journal" for March 30th, 1935, that:

"Prophylactic vaccination is of value not so much in preventing the development of the disease as in modifying the severity of the subsequent attack."

At the summer meeting of the Association of Clinical Pathologists reported in the "British Medical Journal" for 3rd August, 1935, Dr. A. D. Gardner of Oxford, referred to the failure to produce satisfactory immunity against whooping-cough and said that it was due to the use of old, rough strains of the whooping-cough organism.

(5) Inoculation against chicken-pox. As chicken-pox is, in any case, such a mild disease, no parent would dream of having his child inoculated against it.

(6) Inoculation against infantile paralysis. The latest medical discussions of this matter reveal serious differences of opinion as to the value of serums and vaccines in this disease. At a meeting of the American Public Health Association at Milwaukee, reported in the "Montreal Daily Star" for October 9th, 1935, and other papers, the safety of one of the two infantile paralysis vaccines now in use was challenged by two medical authorities, Dr. Thomas M. Rivers, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, and Dr. James P. Leake, one of the leading doctors of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, both states that they doubted the safety of the Kolmer vaccine. Eight out of about 12,000 persons vaccinated had contracted infantile paralysis and these two doctors held that they may have caught the disease "from the vaccine, which is living infantile paralysis virus, attenuated until it is supposed to be no longer dangerous."

I have not referred in the foregoing to the dangers inherent in all these vaccines and serums. In some of them a living agent is used, a practice which Professor McIntosh stated could not be de-

fended. However, even dead vaccines often do serious harm to the health and future progress of the inoculated children. Measles vaccine has killed children in America and has had serious results in France. Anti-typhoid vaccine has killed a number of soldiers and caused hundreds of them severe suffering. The use of human serum for measles immunisation is obviously attended with serious risks. The official records of death from vaccination reveal the fact that nearly 2,000 of such deaths have been recorded in England and Wales since 1875. Last year there were seven of these deaths, two of young persons who were vaccinated in order to obtain employment and two of children who were vaccinated in order to enter Homes. The mixture used for diphtheria prophylaxis has killed at least 73 children in various countries. Vaccines against dysentery and yellow fever cause very serious disturbance of the general health, while inoculations against plague and cholera frequently cause severe illness and do not protect against the diseases at which they are aimed.

Research workers in calm laboratories are not achieving fresh conquests day by day. No epidemics have been brought under control in the last five years, as stated by "Penelope." Ross was said to have conquered malaria, but there is more malaria in the world to-day than there was 30 years ago. Where there has been conquest of disease investigation shows that this was through the application of the principles of sanitation and an improvement in the diet and general economic conditions of the people. No progress has come the torture of animals in scientific laboratories.

It is deplorable that educated Indians have so imbibed Western ideas in regard to the use of animals in scientific research that they have no more regard for them than have their co-workers in Britain, France, Germany and the United States of America.

This morning's newspapers refer to a form of encephalitis that is spreading in Bengal. May this not be due to the repeated vaccination of generations of Indians since compulsory vaccination was introduced in 1880?—Yours, etc.

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League,
25, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S. W. 1.
December 10, 1935.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

(Continued on page 6.)

1036 teeth in these 50 children 600 teeth were defective. In the second group of children from eight to eleven years, only six children had good teeth and out of total 1780 teeth, 900 were carious. In the third group of 110 pupils from eleven to sixteen years only 10 had good sound teeth and out of total 2616 teeth 1200 were defective.

It is then obviously necessary that preventive means must be taken early to stop further damage till the child reaches adolescence. One of the first steps in the preventive scheme is to make the parents understand the seriousness of the condition, the value of tooth brush, antiseptic tooth paste and the importance of early dental treatment. It will be better if tooth brush drill forms part of daily instructions in every school.

Diseases Of Skin
Diseases of skin are commonly observed in a large number of school children chiefly from poorer classes. All sorts of parasitic and non-parasitic skin diseases are found—the common being scabies, ringworm and eczema. Scabies and ringworm form about 55.1 per cent. of the total number of cases treated in the skin department of the school clinic. It is surprising that many children in spite of having a wide-spread infection of long duration were left untreated or were being treated half-heartedly. These skin affections are highly contagious in addition to being a source of inconvenience to the sufferer. It is not only advisable but of utmost necessity to spot out such children, put them under treatment and isolate them till they are free from the infective stage. Apart from the treatment of children affected it is also necessary to treat other home members if found suffering, as the treatment of the child alone is useless so long as the source of infection remains untreated at home. As regards isolation, it should be strictly enforced on the suffering child in the interest of other healthy children. A few days of isolation from the school in cases of scabies or a few weeks in cases of ringworm scalp is not a long period to interfere with the study of the children; and even if it does in the eyes of their parents, they should be taught the importance of health over early education.

Malaria
Of all the diseases observed among school children by far the commonest is malaria and enlarged spleen. A good deal of inconvenience and prolonged treatment can be avoided if malaria is treated well in the beginning. Enlarged spleen commonly observed in school children, as a result of improper treatment of malaria, requires prolonged treatment and in many cases resists all treatment. It is necessary that schools in localities where malaria is common, should be kept under regular observation and children should be sent to the clinic for a few days treatment in case of fever and better still to administer quinine periodically to all children in those schools.

Diseases Of Respiratory System
Among the diseases of respiratory system chronic bronchitis is commonly met with, and a good number of children are found with a history of troublesome cough of long duration. Asthma is occasionally found in children with the usual consequences of run down health and neglect of studies.

Children with definite signs and symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis are not observed generally, though occasionally one or two cases are met with in the incipient stage. But many children with poor physique are found complaining of constant cough with occasional fever and in a few cases with a family history of tuberculosis. These children, if not looked after well early, develop tuberculosis easily if exposed to infection either at home or at school. Proper attention means not only the saving of one life but protecting many others. It will be an ideal thing if all children are tested for tuberculosis diathesis by tuberculin and proper attention is paid to children with positive test.

Conclusion

Systematic medical inspection of school children has revealed the presence of many ailments and defects which prevent the children from deriving full benefit from the education imparted in the schools. It is the duty of the State to pay greater importance to the School Children in order to produce a healthy nation fit to fight the struggle for existence in future. Remedial measures should be taken immediately when children are found in need of them to prevent untoward consequences later. There is no use teaching children so long as their skins are clogged with dirt, vision defective, hearing dulled by disease, speech impeded by enlarged tonsils, and mental condition below par by prolonged illness.

The medical inspection of Primary School children in Bombay is doing a great service by seriously attempting to find out sick children and weed out their defects at the remedial period. The Schools Committee has even realised that the system of informing the parents of the unhealthy condition of their children with the advice to go to any hospital for treatment is unsatisfactory as many do not realise the importance of treatment so long as the child is able to walk or work a little. To walk or work a little is not the only criterion of health as in many cases of sickness the child is still able to work in the beginning, but if not treated early the constitution gets damaged permanently after some time. With the idea of providing facilities to the school children for early treatment a school clinic is started which is working very successfully for the last three years. Now the parents, authorities and teachers have realised the importance of such treatment and hence a joint effort is being made to look after the health of Primary School children to make them healthy both in body and mind.

In Bombay the system of medical inspection and treatment of school children is not followed in all schools and it is only the Municipal Primary School children who are benefited by it. It is not only advisable but necessary that all schools whether Municipal, Government, aided or Private should adopt this system and pay proper attention to the health of their wards.

(CONCLUDED)

Benares University Inter-Collegiate Debate

BENARES (By Mail).

The All-India Inter College Debate will be held on the 4th. Feb. 1936 the subject for which will be announced shortly. It is expected that a large number of competitors from all over the country will participate in the debate.

"Udaya," daily and weekly Kanarese newspaper of Bijapur, was declared to be published at Sholapur, from 6th inst. This is the only first Kanarese paper of Bijapur to be declared to be published at Sholapur with the approval of the Sholapur District Magistrate for its declaration.

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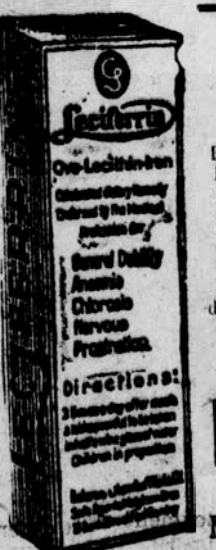
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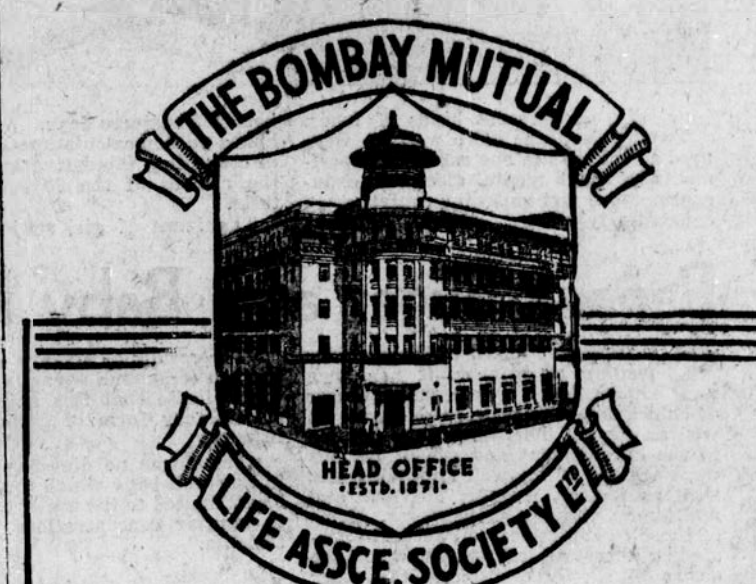
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WHERE FUEL COUNTS MORE THAN FOOD

Winter's Hazard In Afghanistan

KABUL, (By Mail). Afghanistan, unlike most parts of India, has four definite seasons of which winter, by reason of its length and severity, is the most important, and brings with it its special set of conditions of life. At Kabul winter commences officially on April 15 (November 8) and lasts till the end of Hut (March 20) but generally speaking it may be reckoned from November 1 to March 31 or full five months of the year.

Early and mid-October saw a premature spell of cold weather along with an epidemic of small-pox, measles, influenza, chills and fevers, which caused numerous cases of illness, chiefly among the native population. For this reason the epidemic was abnormally severe, but the condition itself is usual about the beginning of winter. As the season continues to advance and it becomes colder and colder the conditions that bring about the diseases become dormant, people begin to take more care and the weather precludes the possibility of much social intercourse and thus the diseases subside, only to break afresh when winter departs. So it goes on from year to year.

MOST WELCOME GIFT.

November was remarkable for its many bright and sunny days. People took advantage of the sunshine to lay in stores of provision and fuel, the latter being arranged in every sunny yard and corner to dry. All day long but specially in the mornings and afternoons the roads to Kabul brought streams of donkeys and camels laden with the many articles of food and dress required for the winter. Most of the town's needs are supplied from more or less distant valleys by donkey and camel caravans and the faster, noisier lorries that are now replacing them. The most important of all articles is fuel. "Fire," replied the taciturn Afghan, when an Indian friend, who had entertained him with typical lavishness, enquired of him about the chief gift his friend would offer, when the Indian came to Kabul. "Fire," repeated the host concealing his disappointment under the cloak of surprise. Later he had occasion to travel to the Afghan's home and fire it was which he found the most welcome of the gifts of Kabul.

"SANDLIES"

From October people commence storing wood, coal, charcoal, dung cakes, dried thorn and dung and all day long donkeys and camels laden with fuel of all kinds make their way to the town. Charcoal provides the cheapest fuel for heating bed-rooms by a system peculiar to Central Asia called "Sandlies." A barrier of live charcoal covered over with hot ashes is placed in a small hole dug in the floor in which it fits snugly or on a small low metal-covered wooden platform and the whole topped over with a low table on which is spread a heavy quilt nearly the size of the room. Constant heat is given out by the slow burning of the charcoal which needs renewal only after twelve hours. Below the quilt an entire family can huddle in stuffy warmth, which though unhealthy, has the advantage of being thoroughly reliable and within the means of even the poorest. In a better class household, below the top quilt, individually bed-clothes are spread out at night and daily rolled up to form reclining cushions in the mornings.

SOARING PRICES.

So great, in Kabul, is the importance of fuel, that for months before the advent of winter, fuel

purchase is an invariable topic of conversation among the residents. As long as the days are clear the donkeys and camels are bringing in fuel for which there is no lack of purchasers. As the thermometer goes down the prices go up. Once the snows commence the passes get blocked, the caravans fall off, the little fuel that arrives is damp and worthless and the prices begin to soar reaching record heights towards February-March, when the stored up fuel has been burnt and the markets exhausted. At such a time people have been known to turn to timber, dismantle doors, and to pull down roofs to get at the precious dry wood and keep the home fires burning. For this reason the month of Hut (February-March) is called "Mekhi Soz" (peg burner).

SEASONAL MIGRATION.

Along with the coming of winter commences an extensive movement of the people to warmer regions. In the highest valleys conditions are so severe that mere existence is impossible and their small shepherd population, which is nomadic, travels down to regions where they and their flocks, can live. In the lower permanently inhabited valleys of the central highlands human life, though not impossible, is hazardous in the extreme and those who dare it pass the winter cooped up in narrow, sepulchral caves and low-proofed chambers crowded with over many humans and domestic animals amidst the smoke and acrid fumes of dung and thorn fires and the smell of unimaginable dirt. But most of the inhabitants escape such terrible conditions by coming down to Kabul and taking temporary employment as house-servants, the late comers offering their services in return for living room only. Many braveheart right across the frontier and while the women and children tend flocks on the Indus the men penetrate into the farthest corners of India, where in addition to escaping the rigours of winter, they find lucrative employment as labourers, hawkers, traders and usurers.

SEASON OF HIBERNATION.

For human beings winter is a season of hibernation. All who can avoid stirring out pass every hour indoors in heated rooms drinking cup after cup of boiling hot green tea without milk or sugar. He who must move about will put on as heavy clothes and wrappings as he can. The educated official, who wears the lightest clothes of all, favours stout boots and gashoes with a fur-lined overcoat which need not be taken off except at ceremonious reception. The average Kabul wraps himself from head to foot in a heavy sheep skin. Many put on quilted cloaks, one over the other, finishing off with one of polychromatic rayon, silk or richly flowered chintz.

In complete contrast with them is the short stocky Hazarah water-carrier in his ragged cotton shirt and one tattered coat of rough bome-spun with patches of all shapes, sizes and ages, bristling his ice-covered leather apron and "Mushk" (water-skin) and trotting barefooted along frozen roads, smiling, in spite of the freezing weather. His opposite in every respect except his attitude towards the rigours of climate, is the stalwart "Kochi," a representative of the nomadic tribes, who considers himself the salt of the earth, and stalks along, oblivious, apparently, of such minor things as wind and weather.

—A. P.

JAYAKAR'S ELOQUENCE ON REFORMS

If You Don't Work Them, Somebody Else Will, He Argues

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 11. The Rajaram College, Kolhapur, celebrated its Annual Day under the presidency of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Mr. M. K. Jayakar being the chief guest of the day.

The principal's report of the last year's work showed progress in most directions of the school's activities.

Mr. Jayakar congratulated His Highness' Government and the staff of the College on the remarkable progress of the institution. "It is a record," he said, "of which any institution would be proud. He noted with appreciation the plentiful concessions granted to women and Harijan students and the many facilities provided for the backward communities. While recognising the special care taken by the State of these la-ters, as evidenced by the existence of communal hostels, he hoped that in course of time these hostels would be found unnecessary. He believed that Kolhapur enjoyed exceptional facilities for becoming an educational town. He was also struck by the fact that the staff was recruited from several communities and provinces. The benefits of His Highness' liberal measures were enjoyed more by students from outside Kolhapur than by those from the State. The natural evolution of the college should be to become a University, though many difficulties had to be surmounted before that could be accomplished.

KOLHAPUR & FEDERATION

Speaking on Federation, Mr. Jayakar recalled the fact that Kolhapur was among the first States to welcome the idea. While he recognised on the one hand that there was a danger in keeping out of Federation, he expressed the opinion that Federation would ultimately lead to the growth of parties on political principles and hence efface the difference in political life between British India and Indian States. The speaker recounted the great difficulties the Indian delegates had to face at the Round Table Conference and paid high tributes to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

NO ESCAPE?

Mr. Jayakar believed in the working of the new Constitution, which, with its many blemishes, gave a larger share of responsibility to India than was enjoyed at present. "There is no escape from working the Constitution," he said. "If you don't work it, somebody else will." He exhorted the students to develop physical strength, the team spirit and a national outlook.

Mr. Jayakar made very appreciative references to the progressive activities of the youthful Prime Minister, Rao Bahadur Surve and to His Highness, whose liberal policy made Kolhapur in no way inferior to British India.

TILAK NATIONAL HALL FOR 'PINDI'

Trust Society Purchases Plot From Municipality

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 11. The Tilak National Hall Trust Society, Rawalpindi, has purchased today a plot of land situated in a central locality of the town at Rs. 60,000 for the purpose of erecting a public hall and a library in hallowed memory of the late Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

It will be recalled that a committee was appointed at a public meeting held here on the morning of Lokamanya's death to consider the question of erecting a suitable memorial to the deceased patriot and scholar. All efforts to secure a land from the local Municipal Committee on lease ended in a failure and the society has now purchased the land in question. It is expected that the building operations will be taken in hand as soon as the deed is registered.—United Press.

BRITAIN'S YOUNGEST FOREIGN SECRETARY

(From Our Correspondent.) (By Air Mail.) Mr. Anthony Eden has been appointed Foreign Secretary. He is 38, the youngest Foreign Secretary in 144 years.

The previous youngest holder of the office was Lord W. Grenville, who was only 31 years and 2 months old when he was appointed Foreign Secretary under William Pitt in June, 1791.

Lord Rosebery was 38 and 3 months when he got the post in 1886.

IN THE CAUSE OF HARIJANS

Nasik League's Appeal For Funds To Eradicate Untouchability

(From Our Correspondent). NASIK, Jan. 10. The League for the Abolition of Untouchability, formed recently at Nasik, under the guidance of Mr. Kurkoti, has issued an appeal for help in the cause of the removal of untouchability. The appeal recalls the resolution passed at the conference of progressive caste Hindus of Nasik held in October last under the presidency of Dr. Kurkoti, whereby it was resolved to make every possible effort to bring about a change of public opinion with regard to the question of untouchability and to make continuous and unrelenting efforts, both individually and collectively, by propaganda, constructive work and in other ways for securing for the Harijans freedom to reside and settle in localities inhabited by non-Harijan Hindus, for abolishing untouchability in public places such as wells, schools, Dargahs, mosques, etc., and in general, to get away with untouchability in the Hindu society with regard to all other matters.

The appeal says:— "The tremendous work cannot be done without adequate financial resources. The Committee, therefore, makes an earnest appeal to all people, rich or poor, who have the cause of the Harijans at heart to aid its work by handsome donations or contributions. It is estimated that at least Rs. 5,000 will be required to start with in order that substantial work may be done during the next year. The utmost care will be taken to keep full accounts of all the moneys received and spent, and the accounts will be published every month in the press. Every p-e of the fund raised will be spent only on the object for which it is raised and the greatest economy practised.

"It is the duty of every thinking Hindu not to allow himself to be deflected from the path of duty towards the Harijans by Dr. Ambedkar's move for change of religion. The caste Hindus must do their duty in spite of that move. If reasonable success is achieved in the solution of the problem of the Harijans within the next few years Dr. Ambedkar and his followers will give up their intention to change the religion. Be that as it may, the duty of all thinking caste Hindu is plain, and it must be discharged in all circumstances.

"The Committee wish to make it clear that it is a distinct body separate from the local Harijan Sewak Sangh which is a branch of the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh. The various specific activities which the Committee has set itself to carry on do not strictly fall within the policy and the sphere of action chalked out by the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh. Some of the members of the Committee are also members of the local H. S. Sangh, but having regard to the policy and sphere of action of the Sangh it is not possible to utilise the very limited funds at the disposal of the Sangh for the specific objects to the achievement of which the Committee intends to devote itself.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON MARRIED WOMAN

Tongawalla & Two Others
Arrested

(From Our Correspondent). POONA, Jan. 12. Messrs. Onkar and Power, railway police sub-inspectors, arrested yesterday Rahimkhan (a tongawalla) and P. Nagayya and Abdul Aziz.

It is alleged that a 24 years old married woman from Bombay who belonged to the Ahir-gavli caste had come here to see her husband who is undergoing imprisonment in the Yerwada Jail. The woman had stayed with some relation of hers at Ghorpuri. While returning from Yerwada she engaged the tonga of Rahimkhan, who instead of taking her to her destination drove her to some other place where the three suspects are alleged to have outraged her modesty.

SHOLAPUR LIBERAL CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.) SHOLAPUR, Jan. 10. The Liberal Association and the Reception Committee of the Bombay Provincial Conference have decided to convene the postponed conference on the 21st and 22nd of March. Mr. N. S. Sirdar, Bar-at-Law, has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Messrs. V. B. Sathe, M.A., and M. T. Chati, B.A., LL.B., have been elected secretaries.



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REMEDY LIES IN "NO RELIGION"

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's
Message To Maharashtra
Harijan Youth Leaguers

POONA, Jan. 11. The Maharashtra Harijan Youths' Conference met here this evening Mr. N. Shivrao of Madras presiding. About 2000 people including delegates from afar and a large number of visitors including ladies attended.

THE REAL REMEDY.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, in a message expressing the opinion that a mass conversion would hardly help the uplift of Harijans, stated that the remedy for social evils lay not in "more religion or different religion," but in "no religion" at all.

Mr. B. Rajaram, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his address strongly favoured Dr. Ambedkar's bid for forsaking Hinduism, declaring "social, economic and political constitutions, customs, traditions and conventions are choking our daily life. We must overthrow all these obstructions and demand full and free growth. We shall destroy the old and rebuild a new free, just and happy world."

Earlier in the morning an "in-camera" meeting of the Subjects Committee is understood to have passed a resolution affirming faith in conversion as the only way to salvation of Harijans and declaring unflinching belief in the leadership of Dr. Ambedkar.—United Press.

Young Veerashaiva Condemn Arya Samaj Activities

DEVANGERE, (By Mail). The President Veerashaiva Young Men's Association, Devangere writes:— "The Young Men's Veerashaiva Association of Devangere met here recently and passed resolutions, strongly condemning the action of the Arya Samaj in Nizam State where they have published leaflets and handbills derogatory to the self respect and honour of the Veerashaiva community as a whole, and drawing the attention of the Head office of the Arya Samaj in Punjab to the activities of their branch in Nizam's Dominions in publishing leaflets decrying the Veerashaiva community.

RAILWAYMEN'S SER. VICE CONDITIONS

Leaders To Discuss With
Rly. Board

(From Our Correspondent). NAGPUR, Jan. 10. The eleventh half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held at New Delhi on the 13th and 14th Jan. The agenda will be as follows.

(1) Hours of employment regulations. (2) Recruitment of staff so far as it affects State-managed Railways. (3) Regulation regarding discipline and Rights of appeal of non-gazetted Ry. servants. (4) Pass Rules. (5) New scales of pay for inferior staff and other low paid workers.

(6) Adverse effect on service conditions of accounts staff after separation from audit.

The following 15 representatives will attend the Conference on behalf of the Federation.

Messrs (1) Jamnadas Mehta (2) J. N. Gupta, (3) V. V. Giri, (4) S. Guruswamy, (5) M. N. Bhattacharji (6) G. Krishnamurthi (7) T. V. K. Naidu (8) P. L. Ghanekar (9) I. B. Patil (10) R. R. Bakhale (11) W. V. R. Naidu (12) S. C. Joshi (13) J. L. Kapoor, (14) N. Ramchandra and (15) B. K. Mukerji.

ARYA MISSIONARY ON HUNGERSTRIKE

Sequel To Deolali Village
Temple Affair

DEOLALI, (By Mail). Congressmen and Harijan workers are trying their best to induce Swami Sadanand, the Arya Missionary of Lahore, to give their efforts to dissuade him from such a course. The Swami has undertaken this fast to induce the villagers of Bhagur, a village near Deolali Camp, to admit Harijans to the Maruti Temple there.

Congress leaders visited the village with Dr. Warti of Nasik who examined the Swami. It is reported that the Swami's condition is satisfactory. The leaders also called a meeting of the village elder and appealed to them to admit Harijans into the temple.—A.P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO Pt. MALAVIYA

Nasik Harijans Oppose
Proposal

NASIK (By Mail). A special general meeting of the Nasik City Municipality was held to consider the question of presenting a civic address to Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya who is expected to visit the place sometime this month.

As the exact date of his visit is not known the meeting adjourned after authorising the president to ascertain from the Pandit the date of his visit. Meanwhile a resolution has been tabled to the effect that a civic address be presented to the Hindu Maha Sabha president whenever he chooses to visit this place this month or next.

A section of the local Harijans have forwarded to the Municipality a resolution passed at a Harijan meeting, requesting that no civic address should be presented to Pt. Malaviya as he happens to belong to the Sanatanist community who are opposed to the Harijans' claims. This move is understood to be the Harijans' retort to the Sanatanist opposition to a civic address to Dr. Ambedkar on the eve of his new famous declaration to renounce Hinduism.—A.P.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY ON FRONTIER

Lorries And Tonga Waylaid
And Passengers Looted

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 10. The story of how a party of robbers waylaid the passengers of a couple of motor lorries and a tonga resulting in serious injuries to one of the passengers, has been received here from village Tandolo, a few miles off Mardan, an important trade centre of Peshawar District.

It is stated that a party of highway robbers lay in ambush in a jungle and raided all the vehicles taking commodities to the Mardan Market. During the struggle that ensued one of the passengers was seriously wounded and had to be removed to the civil hospital, Mardan.—United Press.

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.....WHEN 'PAY DAYS' are over

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A New Fast Blue Pigment Discovered

Imperial Chemical Industries To Revolutionise Dyeing

(From A Correspondent)
The discovery of Monastral Fast Blue by British Dyestuffs chemists makes available a new blue pigment which will have far-reaching effects upon a wide range of colour using industries. Its scientific importance may be gauged by the fact that it is the first discovery of a blue pigment for over a hundred years. Indeed the two blues at present most widely used are Ultramarine, discovered as far back as 1704, and Prussian Blue which was discovered in 1826. Until now blue has been the most difficult colour in the whole spectrum range, and no blue has yet given complete satisfaction. Monastral Blue alone fulfils all the qualifications demanded of a pigment. They are:—

A fastness to light.
A fastness to heat.
A fastness to acids.
A fastness to alkalis.
Chemical inertia.
High tinctorial value, and
Brilliance of shade.

THE MISSING LINK

Gradually, with the years, efficient pigments representing all the other colours of the spectrum have been discovered, till finally the only missing pigment was blue. Now, with the birth of Monastral Blue, the list is complete. It will be seen, therefore, that this event, after more than a century, is of as great an importance to industry as it is to science.

Taking its merits one by one, the full value of Monastral Blue is easily proved. Nevertheless it is no single points which sets the value of this colour, but the combination of all the points. Any one of these merits was available from the range of existing blues but, when using them, it was always necessary to lose on one point in order to gain by the most important one.

For instance, in the past it has been necessary to use Prussian Blue almost exclusively for paints and enamels, in spite of its many faults, because it alone was reliably fast to light. Monastral Blue ends that difficulty.

Again, the fastness-to-heat pro-

perty of Monastral Blue enables it to be used for colouring rubber under all temperatures of vulcanisation, whereas in the past it was essential to sacrifice many other desirable features in the finished product because no colour possessed them in addition to heat-resisting qualities.

Until now it has been impossible to obtain a satisfactory blue pigment for use in distempers, because an absolute fastness to the alkaline nature of lime is as important as brilliance of colour. Light fastness, and several other characteristics, Monastral Blue, however, is quite unaffected by lime, even when applied to freshly plastered walls.

ACID-PROOF

The fastness of Monastral Fast Blue to acids enables it to be used in various colouring processes in place of other blues which were often unsuitable, but which had to be used on account of their acid resistance. The acids too, in the acid atmosphere of our large towns have no effect upon the new pigment.

Its ability to blend with other colours, giving true shades, is of course of exceptional importance to the printing industry. Monastral Fast Blue now makes it possible for three-colour printing to cover a far greater range of work than ever before.

Being chemically inert, the new pigment is ideal for paints. The decorative effect of a paint is often as important as the protection it gives to a surface, and one of the greatest difficulties with blue paints was to combine brilliance of colouring and fastness; and the former was often sacrificed in order to procure a colour which was not affected by chemical reactions with the oil in the paint.

The brilliance of Monastral Fast Blue is exceptional, and it is maintained under all circumstances in which the older colours have failed. It will appear in soap and soap wrappers, sealing wax and note paper, wallpaper and linoleum, calico and cement.

Swarup beat S. K. Kaul, 6-3, 2-1; Kaul retired in the second set; Michelmor beat B. P. Singh 6-4, 6-1; Kartarnarain beat H. L. Shah 6-2, 6-1.

Nominations To Allahabad Local Boards

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Certain names are already being canvassed for in connection with the chairmanship of the Allahabad District and Municipal Boards. The names of Rai Bahadur Babu Kampta Prasad Kacker, the present Chairman, and those of Dr. Katju (Congress), Munshi Harmandan Prasad and Mr. Girhari Lal Agarwal are being mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the Municipal Board, while those of Raja Sahib of Darya, the present Chairman, and of Babu Bhagwati Saran Singh of Anapur, Mr. Raziuddin and Rai Amarnath Agarwal are being canvassed for that of the District Board. From the present position, it appears that the present Chairmen have a good chance of being re-elected, if they remain in the field.

The elections come off on January 11 for the Municipal Board and January 13 for the District Board.

'KIRPAN' SATYAGRAHA

Five More Jathas Arrested

LAHORE, Jan. 12.
Three Sikh jathas of five each courted arrest to-day one after another near Derasaheb in connection with the Kirpan "morcha." The first jatha was led by a Member of the Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C. Large holiday crowds witnessed the arrests.

With to-day's fifteen the total number of arrests hitherto is eighty-one.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7)

construction of the railway line between Foka and Marasmatron in the Egyptian desert will cost £228,710, and the British and Egyptian Governments have already agreed to meet the expenses jointly.

TURKISH COAL.
According to the latest official estimation the output of coal from the Turkish mines was 12 lakh tons during the last six months. Of this 579,000 tons were sold to foreign countries and foreign steamers alone have bought 13,000 tons during their stay in the Turkish harbours; 69,000 tons were consumed by the Turkish steamers.

MODERN IMPERIALISM

IT AROSE BY A COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES ARISING FROM A REVOLUTIONARY ALTERATION IN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(By KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.)

The rise of the Congress Socialist Party has evoked one vehement protest from the orthodox Congressmen that India's immediate problem is national, a battle against foreign domination. He has of late also adopted the use of the word 'Imperialism' which he uses to connote foreign exploitation. But I am afraid that those who protest hardly understand the nature of our struggle or the full implications of what is meant by the term 'Imperialism'.

Imperialism is the most staggering and impressive achievement of our age and the most important of the world problems of the day. More than half of the world and more than a billion human beings are to-day under imperialistic domination which, in other words, means that vast tracts of land teeming with millions are controlled by a mere handful of people. It is said that there are ten colonies to every individual in England, twenty acres in colonies to every acre in France and that the Italian Empire is six times as large as Italy and Belgian Congo eighty times as large.

These are indeed astounding facts and set one thinking. Imperialism is a product not new to the world. Caesar's conquests marked the world from the source of Britain to the Dead Sea and Alexander's banner floated from Macedonia to the Indus. And there rises in the eighteenth and nineteenth century imperialist countries such as Great Britain who can easily boast that the sun never sets in the British Empire. And there is something more subtle in the Imperialism of the present-day that marks it out as being distinct from ancient Imperialism, though no doubt there are points of resemblance also.

MODERN IMPERIALISM

Modern Imperialism is like a swift dark current which runs underground and its outer manifestations are but reflections of its inner depths. Except on occasions when it is forced into the open, it works mostly behind scenes. It lacks the frankness of old Imperialism which did not wear the mantle of philanthropy. No Imperialism of the present-day calls itself anything but a 'moral responsibility.' We have countries 'leased,' 'purchased,' 'occupied,' 'There are 'spheres of influence,' 'protectorates,' 'mandates,' and a whole host of new systems.

The colonial movements for freedom that we witness to-day in India or Egypt or Palestine or Korea are not new; they are as old as Imperialism itself. And yet the struggle is different. What India has to fight is not England, but Imperialism which is in its present day form a child of industrialism and the co-partner of capitalism and hence a political system deeply embedded in economics.

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

To understand what part Socialism plays in this struggle one has to trace the origin and growth of modern Imperialism and destroy once and for all that old doctrine of economics and politics being two separate pieces of facts is rudely shattering to pieces this artificial divorce between intermingling factors of modern life. It is so hard to mark where exactly is the boundary to be drawn, for the two shade off so effectively into one another. But no student of politics can shut his eyes very long to the fact that the key to a Government's policy and power can only be found in its access to and command over economic resources. Thus Governments may change, but their policy remain the same. Although each country contains various economic units, sometimes of conflicting nature, together they stand solidly for one system and that is why on the question of Imperial domination, for instance, Labour and Conservatives are together though they may speak a different language.

Each Government represents one economic factor and thus when we speak of the particular Government of a country we really are dealing with one economic group which is on the ascendancy at the moment. Once the agricultural landed gentry reigned supreme. Then came the industrial magnates and now we have the financiers. It is said not without truth that modern Japan is the property of five families. The political power draws its real strength from economic factors. It is essential to understand this when we now begin to trace the history of Imperialism.

HOW IMPERIALISM AROSE

It is said that Imperialism arose not as a result of logical argument or deliberate decision, but

by a combination of circumstances arising from a revolutionary alteration in the economic conditions. The rapid industrialisation among the countries of Europe led to a restriction of the European Market and this meant a cut-throat competition which would have, under a capitalistic regime where the purchasing power of the working masses is never raised no matter how high the profits be, meant a collapse. Imperialism is the necessary result of competition, for trade between States equipped with modernised technique must lead to such competition. Once the power to produce outstrips the power to consume in any given community, there must either be the conquest of new markets or a grave economic deadlock when large sums of capital cannot find profitable employment. The requirements of trade make a well settled territory an absolute necessity and thus the establishment of foreign administration necessarily dodges the footsteps of economic capture of any country. So a solution had to be sought. It was found in colonies. The surplus manufacture, a common feature of unplanned economy of the capitalist system, provided the chief cause of imperialism. The acquisition of undeveloped lands and imperial preference assured the imperialistic countries of assured markets for their goods. Capital cannot find



Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

a profitable outlet in the domestic market due to defective purchasing power of the masses. The maldistribution of wealth divides the nation into a small class of investors to whom export of capital becomes a necessity because the other class, the consumers cannot afford the volume of consumption which would make it profitable. The acceleration in the means of communication helped this process.

The fact that the undeveloped countries which now became the colonies lay in the tropics contributed not a little to the growth of Imperialism. The increasing demand for tropical products has made the problem of colonies a far more significant one than it might otherwise have been.

SURPLUS CAPITAL

Another economic factor which played an important role is surplus capital. If capital accumulation proceeds more rapidly than agricultural and industrial expansion, the excess of capital saving must find other channels. Investment in colonies is more profitable. The money invested in French Railways would hardly fetch two to three per cent, whereas in a colony the same would fetch ten to twelve per cent. France had invested 50 billion francs by 1914. Soon France was playing a deeper role than that of founding colonies. It was reducing the colonies to that of mere dependencies with not even the status of a colony.

As the economic structure of society grows more complex, the investments larger, the commercial rivalry keener, nationalism also assumes a more rigid visage. We have already noted that the Government of a country only means a part of the economic interest in power. The two interests are always allied. And, therefore, foreign domination must follow in the wake of the entry of foreign goods and foreign investments. Any national Government which promotes its business, for thereby it promotes itself. So when it reaches out for foreign markets, it also finds fresh fields for investment and introduces its army to safeguard those investments and administration to promote them, establishes its own banks and insurance, coaling stations and harbours for shipping, its ships for cargo and railways and telegraphs for communications. Thus we have

Bright Prospects Of Anglo-Egyptian Treaty

TURKEY'S BID FOR PLACE IN COAL MARKET

(From Our Correspondent),

CAIRO, (By Mail.)
It is reported that probably the sons of His Royal Highness Prince Omar Toussein Pasha, patron of the pro-Abyssinian Defence Association, are going to Abyssinia at the head of a medical mission in a week or two.

Nahas Pasha, President of the Wafd Party, is very busy with other prominent leaders in getting fresh elections carried out quickly, and there is every possibility, in view of his efforts, that the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty which is under consideration will be successfully signed by May next. All is quiet in Egypt again after the recent riots, and schools and colleges have reopened quite peacefully; and the Government, it is expected, will release most of the students who had been arrested and jailed.

BRILLIANT CARAVAN

The Cairo journals report that the caravan attending the march of His Majesty Haile Selassie towards the Dessi front and the northern deserts was unique in its pomp and show the most noteworthy

and attractive portion of it being a group of 20 Arabian horses specially trained for mountain climbing in the most trying positions, of which the two steeds of the King and Prince were adorned with golden bridles. The King's guard contained 120 cavaliers and 150 mules for conveying ammunitions and provision. The caravan carried with it 5 big tents all made of Khaki and a big one for the King for holding his audience. The King had taken with him his staff for carrying on official correspondence both with his subject chiefs and the foreign Governments.

An important constituent of the caravan was the group of quick-footed messengers who are masters of the invulnerable country and deserts. These experts arranged the halting places and kept the King concealed where no one could ever reach even if they might scent the whereabouts of the Royal march.

DESERT RAILWAY

It is estimated after the latest tenders that he newly proposed (Continued in Col. 2)

vital interest, for without colonial posts they would be on anything but velvet. And last but not least the pious missionaries who go to preach the Kingdom of Heaven and invariably end by the establishment of the Kingdom of Earth. Fabre, a very enthusiastic German missionary of Bismarck's time, but a more enthusiastic empire-builder, is said to have converted more Germans to Christianity than Africans to Christianity.

EXPLORERS AND ADVENTURERS

Explorers and adventurers pay their own part.—Livingstone, Stanley, Rhodes etc. Stanley in once speaking to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the need of spreading civilization and Christianity in the Dark Continent talked of the advantages if the Negro wore clothes—that the one Sunday dress for each man alone would mean the sale of 320,000,000 yards of Manchester cotton cloth. "There are forty millions of people beyond the gateway of the Congo, that is, the cotton-spinners of the military who are waiting to clothe them. The Birmingham foundries are glowing with the red metal that will presently be made into iron work for them and the trinkets that shall adorn those dusky bosoms, and the Ministers of Christ are zealous to bring them

the poor benighted heathens, into the Christian fold." (Pamphlet issued by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.)

DYNAMICS OF IMPERIALISM
But there is one factor so powerful that it has been called the dynamics of Imperialism—the imperialist idea. Fear is the most obvious one, fear of being overshadowed by another, fear of poverty, fear of over-population, fear of being swamped by the coloured nations. Thus there is appeal to national prestige and self-aggrandisement, and a kind of aggressive altruism. The fear in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of what their plight would be if the textile machines of Lancashire and Manchester were to stand idle or the red frontiers were to cease to glow and roar. If Britain lost her naval bases and her strategic possessions, thereby imperilling her prestige as a sea power, every school boy in England would be roused to action. If America were to lose her oil dependencies, and the cry would be raised that U.S.A. will now become a third class Power. Italy too must be one of the great Powers. Did not Japan take that lesson to heart and in a miraculously short time become one of the great Powers? National prestige is a sentiment to conjure with.



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Comrade "Sak" Pleads For United Front No 'Purna Swaraj' Without Masses To Back It

An earnest appeal to Socialists, Communists, Trade Unionist, peasant leaders, Congress and to all others to close up internal dissensions and get together as close as possible for the solidarity and progress of the country, is a letter from London dated November 23, to Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A.

The following is the full text of the letter:—
"Dear Comrade Joshi,
"So you are lucky enough to return home, and with you go all my good wishes for our struggling country. I am so sorry the intervening General Election kept me out of London so continuously that I was not able to see you and discuss various problems with you as much as I would like. Pray however do convey my humble message to all comrades and friends in India.

"We have in front of us most anxious times, be it in India or be it in Europe. We cannot afford to magnify our differences and to ignore one small common measure that we can safely adopt in the defence or in the progress of us all who are victims of the old world Ruling Class.

GET TOGETHER.
"To our folks in India, to Pinks and Reds, to Socialists and Communists, to Trade Unions or Peasant Parties, and even to all such elements in the Congress camp who have political vision and spirit of sacrifice in the interest of genuine freedom of India, I make an appeal with all the energy at my disposal. Get together, get as close as possible, discover every possible inch of common ground which can form a strong, united, broad base of agreement and solidarity between you all in the interest of safety, self-defence and common progress forward. By all means preserve and teach all your specialised viewpoints to that big united phalanx of the people, of whom 90 per cent are struggling masses drudging and toiling for a miserable living, to resist the onslaughts of exploitation. "The world's history has changed, and the world's history holds lessons in front of us. If in the peoples' ranks there are dissensions and splits, they not only give a set-back to the movements of the working class and peasant populations, but they simply enable the privileged to entirely wipe out all power of the masses. ATTACK ON TRADE UNIONS.
"There used to be a time when it was considered a shame to suggest repression of Trade Union

GAS WARFARE AND DOCTORS

(By Mail)
The British Medical Association decided at its recent Congress to use its influence to abolish chemical warfare. Dr. Jones, who presided at the sessions, declared:

"Medical researches have brought miraculous results. Every day substantial advances are made against disease and suffering. But at the same time researches are in progress to discover ever more lethal gases which will be used to wipe out all humanity. There is no effective protection against poison gas. It has been planned to distribute gas masks and to shut us up in underground safety chambers. I believe that these measures would have but one result: asphyxiation. I think we should give an example which can be followed by the doctors of other countries by declaring that chemical warfare is diabolical and inhuman." (Nonfrontier News Service.)

24 Alleged Gamblers Arrested

BAREILLY, Jan. 11.
A plucky raid in a gambling den in Doharapur was carried out by Mr. L. Afzal, A.S.P., when the police arrested no less than 24 persons. Some money was also seized by the Police.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)
Akbar Hydar also appears in the English Honours List as one of the two Privy Counsellors, since this title is outside the privilege of the Government of India. This honour appears to be a handsome reward for services that he rendered at the Round Table Conference, following upon a similar honour conferred upon his colleague, His Highness the Aga Khan, last year.

TENDENCY TOWARDS BILATERAL PACT

International Trade Statistics For 1934

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations has just published a new volume of "International Trade Statistics" analysing the foreign trade in 1932, 1933 and 1934 of 65 countries accounting for some 95 per cent of total world trade. It contains more than 300 tables, which are accompanied by explanatory notes. These data illustrate strikingly the great changes undergone in recent years in the composition and direction of foreign trade, and their effect on the position of individual countries. Detailed and in some cases, comparable figures indicate for each country its total imports and exports of merchandise, bullion and specie, and the distribution of its trade, as regards other countries dealt with and the principal articles and classes of commodities. There are also synoptic tables showing the percentage distribution of each country's imports from and exports to other countries.

BILATERAL PACTS.

Attention is drawn in the opening sentences of the section on world trade in that volume, to "the extensive alterations that are taking place in the character and direction of trade"—alterations which are not revealed by the summary statistics of 1934, because—"beneath this apparent stability there is, in fact, a great deal of adaptation and alteration in the nature of the exchanges between different countries. . . . Attention is drawn also to the great importance of the trend towards bilateral agreements for the regulation of trade between particular countries," and reference is made to the "Review of World Trade," which deals with this tendency.

Figures of the important movements of the previous metals that have been taking place, and which were added, in summary form to the "Statistical Year-Book, 1934/35," are also shown, by months.—A.P.

HITLER'S BANS Victims Of Fascist Culture

(By Mail)
The devastating effect of Fascism on German culture has once more been revealed, this time at a meeting of the German Book Publishers Association. During 1934 the sale of books amounted to 754 million Marks; for the first six months of 1935 there was a decline to 278 million Marks. For 1929 the corresponding figure was, 1,725 million Marks and for 1930, it was 1320 million Marks.

This decline is also reflected in the statistics of the workers' wages in the book business. In 1931 the workers received 574 millions Marks, while in 1934 this fell to 377 millions. Since Hitler's accession the output of the book presses have diminished by 43 per cent.

A similarly tragic picture is revealed by the translation situation. In 1931 there were 1261 German books translated into foreign languages; in 1934 this number had been reduced to 700, and two-thirds of these were medical or technical studies. On the other hand, the writings of German refugees are still widely translated, much to the chagrin of the Nazi leaders.

In the field of Newspaper publication situation is similarly revealing. In 1933, the year of Hitler's accession, 3298 newspapers and periodicals were killed. In 1934 and thus far in 1935 about 156 more have been added to this list. During this same period about 1,000 new publications made their appearance, but many of these have already died.

Most foreign newspapers and journals are barred to-day in Nazi Germany. A Dutch paper, when it was excluded, avenged itself by a notice which appeared prominently on its first page. The notice declared: "This paper has been barred from Hitler Germany. It may still be obtained in all civilized country." Among the American publications were recently forbidden were Liberty and the New York Times (temporarily). Among the recent expulsions of newspapermen were the correspondents of the Swiss Basler Nationalzeitung, the Spanish El Debate, and the business manager of the New York Times pictorial service.—(Nonfrontier News Service.)

CLASHING IDEAS IN JAPAN

(By Mail)

The Japanese people as a whole have had no sympathy with Italian designs upon Ethiopia. This in spite of the fact that great admiration for Japan was expressed by Mussolini in an interview to the Rome correspondent of "Asahi" newspaper. "Japan and Italy are alike in many respects," he was reported to have said. Many citizens and public commentators have pointed out the similarities between the Japan-Manchuria situation and the Italy-Ethiopia conflict. Nevertheless, in spite of this inconsistency, obviously sympathy this time is with the under dog. It is always easier for every country to look objectively at the other nations.

A professor in the Imperial University in Tokyo is now using the Lytton Report on the Sino-Japanese Dispute (Manchurian Incident, etc.), as a textbook. A recent issue of the "Christian Century," containing an article entitled "Is Japan Drugging China?" by Muriel Lester, and the October issue of "The Readers Digest" have been confiscated by the Japanese postal authorities in large quantities. Only a few of these issues have leaked through the mails into Japan.

A high police official made the remark in a private conversation that he believed the prestige of the Japanese military had been greatly lowered by their attitude of intransigency in the case of Dr. Minobe, who refused recently to retract the theory that he had taught for over 30 years in the Imperial University; namely, that the Emperor is an organ of the State.

A Japanese dentist, a Christian of Osaka, is now in prison as the result of having said in the course of a roadside sermon that Amaterasu Omikami, the ancient and mythological sun-goddess, was not the ancestor of the present Emperor.

Disclosures are taking place of "third-degree" methods employed by Japanese police. There is nothing but it is indeed something new to have the representatives of the ruling class take up the cudgels in favour of fair play on the part of the police. The death of a suspected radical leader while being tortured at a Kyoto police station has caused wide-spread comment.

INCREASE IN CHOLERA MORTALITY

Presidency Health Returns For Last Week

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 4th January were as under:—

Cholera.—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 74 attacks and 44 deaths against 49 attacks and 30 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 30 attacks and 13 deaths against 16-6 in the previous week; Ratnagiri 24-18 against nil; Ahmednagar 7-3 against 9-6; Poona 6-5 against 15-11; Bilgaum 4-3 against nil; Thana 2-2 against nil and Nasik 1-0 against 1-1.

Plague.—In the presidency 15 attacks and 8 deaths from plague were recorded as against 17 attacks and 14 deaths in the previous week. Satara district reported 10 attacks and 5 deaths against 6-7; Kanara 5-2 against nil and Dharwar 0-1 against nil. Anti-plague inoculations performed during the week numbered 210.

SMALL POX.
Small-pox figures for the week are:—Belgaum district 48 attacks and 17 deaths; Bijapur 42-7; Satara 35-3; Kanara 32-4; Solapur 29-3; Kaira 21-4; Surat 10-6; Ahmednagar 9-2; Poona 7-8; Nasik 7-0; Kolaba 5-0; Panch Mahals 4-1; Bombay Suburban 3-2; Broach 3-0; East Khandesh 2-0; Dharwar 1-1; Thana 1-0; Ratnagiri 0-2; Dadu 6-0; Karachi 1-1 and Bombay city 13-8. Total 279 attacks and 67 deaths against 227-43 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.
Fifteen attacks and 8 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 5 attacks and 1 death in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 8 attacks and 3 deaths; Poona city 1-1 and Bombay city 6-4.

Malaria.—The touring medical officers appointed on anti-malarial duty in the presidency proper visited 249 villages and treated 7,287 persons. Of these, 4,854 were treated for malaria. The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 6,988, of these 2,509 were found with enlarged spleen. One case of influenza was recorded in Panch Mahals district during the week.

THREE KILLED IN WALL COLLAPSE

Seven Seriously Injured In Sugar Mill Accident

BAREILLY, Jan. 12.
Information has been received from Haridol that three labourers were killed and seven others seriously injured when a wall collapsed at the Haridol Sugar Mills. It is stated that the labourers were buried under the debris of the godown.—United Press.

Aga Khan's Golden Jubilee

MADRAS, Jan. 11.
Hameed Hasan in the course of a communication to the press says that H. H. the Aga Khan, who arrived in Bombay on Friday, completes his fiftieth year of his inimitable (as spiritual head of his community) on Tuesday January 21. His admirers and friends will accordingly celebrate his Golden Jubilee on that day in Bombay and elsewhere. He has great pleasure in announcing that Madras will also celebrate the Golden Jubilee in a fitting manner. An influential representative committee of 37 hosts has been formed who have set work in right earnest. A garden party will be given by the committee of hosts that afternoon when a chorus of handsome tributes will be paid to him.—A.P.

Cold Wave Sweeps Over Jullundar

JULLUNDAR, Jan. 10.
A severe cold wave is sweeping over this place. Chill has become almost unbearable from 5 p.m. till 10 a.m.

Outbreak of small pox is feared in the rural parts where most of the people have not been vaccinated so far. The dry cold is proving equally harmful to the animals. Rain is badly wanted for the crops which are withering for want of water.—United Press.

Problems Before Reforms Conference

MADRAS, Jan. 11.
Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, the Finance Member of the Government of Madras left for Delhi to-day to attend the conference of representatives of Provincial Governments with the Reforms Commissioner of the Government of India.

The conference, as already reported, will discuss the important problems common to all provinces in connection with the introduction of the reforms.—A.P.
he appears to be a plain and unimpressive person. As it was jokingly remarked by one witness of the ceremonies, "He might look rather well pinning on medals." (Nonfrontier News Service)

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You can own the simplest and most efficient razor in the world—the Valet Auto-stop—for only Rs.1.4. Why then be another day without it?

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The set illustrated here is the Valet "99", consisting of Valet self-stropping razor, strop, and two blades in neat serviceable case. Price only Rs.1.4.

"VALET" Auto Stop Safety Razor

MANUFACTURE OF SHUTTLES IN INDIA

(Continued from Page 3)

that to establish a case for tariff inequality, with the doubtful method followed by the Board, is very easy, if the applicants only begin to use the foreign materials in place of the Indian materials they use at present which I will show by working out the figures. It is well-known that linseed oil is required at every stage in the manufacture of shuttles and it is safe to assume that at least 2 gallons are required per every gross of shuttles. The applicants if instead of using the Indian linseed oil, use the foreign linseed oil, the tax burden on materials will work out as follows:
As duty on blocks at 25 per cent.—13.5 shillings.
As duty on tips, tongues and other fittings at 10 per cent.—4.85 shillings.
As duty on linseed oil at preferential tariff 25 per cent.—1.35 shillings.

Subjects	Manila Rope.	Shuttles.
Duty on materials	Manila Hemp 15 p.c.	Cornelwood blocks 25 p.c. Fittings 10 p.c.
Duty on finished articles	Manila ropes 15 p.c.	Shuttles 10 p.c.
Aggregate tax burden on a quantity of materials sufficient to manufacture a common unit.	Rs. 5.77.	Shillings 18.70
Import duty on the finished article on a common unit.	Rs. 6.71 for 1st quality. Rs. 5.87 for 2nd quality	Shillings 19.2
Loss of revenue from this source.	Over Rs. 1,65,000.	Less than Rs. 5,000
Financial position of the industry.	Paid dividends from 35 to 40 p.c. during 5 years preceding the enquiry.	New Industry struggling for existence.
Recommendations of the Tariff Board.	Removal of all 15 p.c. duty on raw material applied for.	No relief.

A VICIOUS PRECEDENT
The short cut taken by the Board may have saved them the trouble of detailed enquiry and might have possibly enabled them to draw up the report on a summary line, but in so doing they have endangered the existence of a new industry with great potentialities and have sought to establish a method which is not only contrary to the Government of India resolution as alleged by the applicants and against the accepted policy of the Government following the report of the Fiscal Commission, but is definitely against the Indian interests, as if such method is taken as a precedent in the future, enquiries of this nature, it is likely to encourage the use of not only foreign materials but also foreign finished components, to a greater extent.

The peculiar way of arguing the case adopted by the Tariff Board and the utter callousness of the Government of India will have very disastrous effect on this new industry and besides will create a wrong precedent harmful to Indian interests.
Mother Faces Tiger And Saves Baby
DIBRUGARH, Jan. 11.
The story of how a mother risked her life in an attempt to save the life of her baby from the jaws of a tiger is received from Simalguri.
It is reported that a tiger entered into a hut occupied by a villager, his wife and their baby in order to carry away a goat that was in the hut. The man and his wife having raised an alarm, the tiger left its prey and pounced upon the man and mauled him severely. The tiger thereafter attacked the woman. The woman who held fast her baby in her arms saved it without a scratch though herself received multiple injuries from the tiger before the neighbours came to their rescue.—United Press.

FARMER IS A POWER IN AMERICAN POLITICS

Broach Cotton Crop Normal PERIOD OF HEAVIEST MOVEMENT APPROACHES

Bombay, Jan. 9. When neither working nor sleeping we often read. It is a quaint habit. But less than a month ago, Mr. Roosevelt, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

Last night, reading a philosophy of happiness (another quaint habit) we noted that "not to be dead yet, not to be quite dead yet is our ultimate cause of self congratulatory satisfaction."

And with that cotton consciousness seldom for long dormant in cotton men we immediately thought of the A.A.A. and Mr. Roosevelt.

The A.A.A. as such is probably quite dead. But not so Mr. Roosevelt and his political ideals.

The farmer is a power in American politics. If not merely for the ideal of wealth redistribution, at least for the benefits it brought him he must have been in favour of the New Deal. If the New Deal is dead then he must be even more in favour of a worthy successor. The U. S. Government promised an alternative in the event of defeat in the Supreme Court. Will it be forthcoming?

Surprise has been expressed at the decline in the market in spite of the fact that, on the broad issue, an upset of the A.A.A. was generally anticipated. But we were advised that on the processing tax (U.S. Government v. Hoosac Mills) legal opinion in America held that the Government had an even chance of winning. Defeat meant the end of the tax. That was helpful for old crop inasmuch as the removal of a four cents a pound processing tax, by cheapening cloth for the American domestic market, should broaden the domestic demand. But the removal of the tax dried up a prolific source of funds for the financing of crop control. In the absence of those funds will it be practicable to attempt control for next season? It was for that reason that selling orders went to New York particularly from India.

And what of the future? To say that it is uncertain is merely to stress the obvious. It is, in fact, altogether too nebulous to warrant assessment.

Looking to the statistical position, the present price of American cotton does not look dear. But the price of any commodity is the price at which there are willing buyers. And confidence, for the time being, is lacking.

All that is known of the Government's attitude is the President's statement to the Press to the effect that he will ask Congress for funds to honour the contractual obligations of the A.A.A. up to January 1936—not a very promising foundation on which to build hope of acreage control for the coming season.

(And, according to Reuter this morn-

ing, Washington has promised a ruling on the status of the present Government loans.

With extreme uncertainty centre not only over new crop control but also over the legality of the present Government's holdings, obviously this is no time for a large open position in America. But there is some appeal in the present price level in America and on tips, purchases might prove to be profitable.

Bombay after its optimistic start for the New Year—viewed with scepticism last week—ran into trouble on the fact that the advance had taken a market already out of parity, still further out of parity. It is a dangerous habit for any market to lose touch with trade demand. Occasionally the trade may be coerced into panic purchases but not when contact has been lost with shipment as well as domestic demand.

WIDE FLUCTUATIONS. There have been wide fluctuations. The shake out has improved the technical position. But it has not been complete. And had it not been for mill fixing, particularly from Southern India, prices would have declined further. As mills do not call the same cotton twice that is support which is now lost to the market.

The future course of Bombay prices depends, in our opinion, very largely on whether or not a full Broach crop is marketed. Temperatures recently have been somewhat under normal. If there is a repetition of last year's frost, then the parity of Indian cotton might well remain on its present high level. But if a normal Broach crop comes on to the market then, in the absence of both present demand and past commitments, we do not think it possible for Indian cotton to remain at its present parity.

So far our advice from the Broach districts indicate only negligible damage to river side cotton but otherwise a normal crop. Quality in the long staple districts is not too promising. A bearish factor as tenders of long staples at his premiums inevitably kill a contract.

In the Omras, arrivals began the year well but have fallen away on the decline in prices. That does not mean that the cotton is not there. Meanwhile, export demand is conspicuous only by its absence. The yarn market in Japan has been discouraging for a long period and there appear to be few signs of an early revival. The demand from the Continent and Lancashire is negligible.

Facts, as we said last week, are against the Bombay market. The A.A.A. up to the heaviest movement of the season is approaching and the prospects for a rapid offtake have seldom looked less promising. In firm markets here we recommend sales.

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 9. (Messrs. Mukhtal Madhusundandal.)

The market became firm in the end of the week due to being the time of Magh or January delivery. Those who had purchased January or Magh sold now still selling. When this pressure of delivery will remove the ready markets will rise promptly because the stocks in United Provinces are very small when comparing last year and the time of increasing the demand is approaching. The rising prices in foreign markets are now standard and some reaction has been occurred but reminding the carry-over the wheat position in foreign markets looks very high. The rain is badly needed to the standing crops in India because the frost is being falling since three days regularly and weather is dry. We reach at a final decision concerning these facts, that the bearishness is very difficult because the wheat can be exported to foreign countries from the Punjab at Rs. 2-4-0 per maund while the stock can only cover the internal requirements of the country therefore, to hope about bearishness is invalid. We hope, any time, that that prices will rise promptly.

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SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Our Sugar market ruled steadily throughout the week, offtake being on a moderate scale. Ready and December shipment prices fluctuated by about half an anna per cwt and January and February-March shipment prices registered a rise of about 1 1/2 annas per cwt. during the week. Deshi Sugar Prices also ruled steady during the week. Java market reported to be quiet and prices were unchanged. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under—

Java ready Rs. 13/10/6 and Rs. 13/10/6; December 3/15/6 and 3/15/6; January 4/4 and 4/2/6; February March 4/5/6 and 4/4.

Arrivals: S. S. Subedar and S. S. Silver Ash arrived during the week with about 7516 and 13204 bags of Java Sugar respectively. S. S. Ranee is expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow with about 15,000 bags of Java Sugar. Receipts of Deshi Sugar: Receipts of Deshi Sugar through railways during the month of December 1935, estimated at about 11068 bags. Total receipts during 1935 amounted to about 2,44,890 bags as against 2,88,294 bags during 1934. Receipts between 1st and 5th January 1936 estimated at about 9725 bags.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,60,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:

Fine White Java Sugar:—Per cwt.

Ready Rs. 13/10/6

Transport Rs. 4/1/6 F B H

S S Subedar Rs. 3/15/6 F B H

S S Silver Ash Rs. 3/15/6 F B H

S S Ranee Rs. 3/15/6 F B H

Shipment December Rs. 3/15/6 F B H

Shipment January Rs. 4/4 F B H

Shipment February March Rs. 4/5/6

Britania:—Ready Rs. 14/10

African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/9

British Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/1

Deshi:—Narkatiaganj Rs. 13/8

Sidhvalia Rs. 13/4

Khada Rs. 13/5

Keshar Rs. 14/4

Sarya Rs. 13/10/3

Cawnpore Rs. 14/2

Tone: Steady.

Indian Copper Corporation (Ord) 0 3 3

Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2

per cent Deb 105 0 0

Rancon Electric Tram and S 2 1 0

Ord 1 12 6

Rancon Antelope Copper Mines 1 12 6

Ord 94 0 0

Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb

94 0 0

Imperial Airways Ltd Ord 2 13 3

Assam Bengal Railway Ord 86 0 0

Stock 0 12 6

Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent 103 0 0

Preference 0 11 9

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord 29 0 0

Stock 3 2 9

Burma Corporation Ltd 1 14 6

Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 2 4 0

per cent Ord A Stock 2 4 0

Calcutta Electric Supn Corp 2 4 0

Ord 3 1 0

Delhi Electric Supn Ord 29 0 0

Foreign Rly Inv Trust 86 0 0

5 per cent Prf Stk 1 4 0

Def and Coml Invest Trust 7 2 6

East India Distilleries and 100 0 0

S F Ord 2 13 3

Eastern Bank Ltd 94 0 0

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank 94 0 0

Corpn 94 0 0

Imperial Airways Ltd Ord 2 13 3

Assam Bengal Railway Ord 86 0 0

Stock 0 12 6

WHY MAKE FUSS ABOUT HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY?

Mr. Sinha's Helpful Suggestions To Patriotic-Minded People To Cultivate 'Lingua Franca' Of India

Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha in the course of his presidential address at the third session of the Hindustani Academy Conference at Allahabad on Sunday said:

The Hindustani Academy, under the auspices of which we are meeting to-day, was established under a resolution of the Government of Agra and Oudh, dated January 22, 1927, and the institution was formally inaugurated, at Lucknow, on the 29th March of the same year, by His Excellency Sir William Morris, the then Governor of these provinces. It is to me a matter of great gratification to recall that the Academy owes its existence to the interest and enthusiasm in the languages and literatures of the principal vernaculars of Upper India on the part of my esteemed friend, the Hon. Raj Rajeshwar, the then Minister of Education in Agra and Oudh. The Academy started its career with an annual grant of Rs. 50,000 from the local Government, but that amount has had to be substantially reduced, to our great regret, owing to financial stringency. It has naturally entailed the curtailment of the work of the Academy. I earnestly hope that, with the setting in of better times, it will be possible for the Ministry of Education to secure the restoration of the original grant, the diminution of which, I am sure, the local Government regret as much as do the members of the Hindustani Academy.

It is not easy to suggest, in the course of a presidential address, all the ways and means for improving the present state of affairs in our literary world, or to make constructive proposals for the betterment of the propagation of the Hindustani language and literature. I may, however, advert briefly to some of the points that strike me as those which might be of use to the Academy in regard to our future activities. The first is that a serious effort should be made to do away with the two different names for the two forms of speech, which have become undesirably mixed up in the Hindi-Urdu controversy. Now in so far as the use of the word Urdu, as the name of the language, is concerned, it is neither ancient nor one for which any large section of the people may be presumed to possess any sentimental attachment. I may be permitted to quote in support of my view the observations of a distinguished scholar and poet—the late Shams-ul-Ulama Syed Ali Mohammad "Shad" of Patna—in his well-known book called "Fikr-e-Baligh." He writes:—"There are people who say (and unfortunately some ignorant persons have confirmed this) that this language was called Urdu because it was born in the bazaar of the conquerors of the Muslims. Willing army of the Muslims. Willing these people show me a single history, diary or 'tazkira' written from the 8th to the 13th century (Hijri) in which the language is called Urdu. Wherever this language is mentioned it is called Hindi or Hindustani. The writer has searched histories, diaries and 'tazkiras' for the name Urdu; but he has been unable to find it mentioned anywhere. As a matter of fact the name Urdu came into use almost suddenly in the middle of the thirteenth century Hijri—that is in the nineteenth century A.D. GROSS MISNOMER."

The same view was expressed to me many years back by my esteemed friend, the late Shams-ul-Ulama Syed Ali Bilgrami, who was undoubtedly one of the greatest scholars that India has produced under British rule, and who was thoroughly conversant not only with Arabic, Persian and Urdu, but also with Sanskrit and several modern Indian languages derived therefrom. Thus there seems no reason either on historical or sentimental grounds why the word Urdu should continue to be used in preference to Hindustani. In urging this view I am glad to find myself supported by so distinguished a scholar and author as Allama Syed Sulaiman Nadvi. In the course of a lecture delivered by him, at Patna, in September last, he is reported to have spoken in the following

terms: "The word Urdu, as the name of our language, is a gross misnomer and should now be discarded. Our language should hereafter be called Hindustani, on the same principle as that on which the language of England is called English, that of France French, that of Germany German, that of Italy Italian, and so on and so on." It would be an act of supererogation on my part to attempt to improve upon the declarations of the eminent scholars I have quoted.

It has been said by the supporters of Hindi that no such objection can apply to the use of the word Hindi as can be reasonably urged against the use of word Urdu. They contend that the word Hindi, as used, is an old historic term, and has been consistently used by all Muslim writers in Arabic and Persian languages. They also urge that (like the word Hindustani) the word Hindi is not a Sanskrit term, or even an Indian one, but is genuinely Persian, and as such it should not be objectionable to Muslims. In particular, while both these contentions may be accepted as correct, it is none-the-less true that the word Hindi also, like the word Urdu, is beyond a shadow of doubt associated undesirably with the political controversy raging round the Hindi-Urdu question. For this reason I would venture to suggest that this Academy should not only taboo the words Hindi and Urdu, and use only the word Hindustani in all its publications, but should also think out ways and means for popularising the latter term, as well as it can.

Another suggestion (which I owe to the inspiration of my esteemed friend, Sir Ross Maswood) is in regard to the publication by the Academy of a uniform series of the classical authors in Hindi and Urdu, with critical introduction, glossaries and notes. It is almost impossible at present for any one interested in Hindi and Urdu literature to make a decent collection of the classics of either language, at a reasonable cost and without putting oneself out enormously.

NO POLITICAL PREJUDICES. Holding the views I do, which I have expressed before you, I feel it would be a pity if the Academy were to give its sanction to a form of writing which might make the present position worse, as a result of its being proclaimed that either the so-called Sanskritised style of Hindi, or the pedantic Persianised and Arabicised form of Urdu, carried within it either the approval or the imprimatur of the Hindustani Academy. On the contrary, I would venture to hope that this unique institution, which does not fortunately import political prejudices or controversies into its activities, should take particular care to issue works with its imprint which would lay the foundation of a truly beneficent movement—that of the word Hindustani—a common language alike for the purposes of education and literary expression.

ARRESTS UNDER BENGAL Cr. L. A. ACT. The Kotwali Police accompanied by I. B. men searched early this morning several houses in different quarters of the town and arrested Sudir Samadhar and five other young men mostly college and school students, one from each house under the Bengal Criminal Amendment Act.

Short Covering And Trade Buying In Cotton

New Scheme Likely In Time Before Next Season

MORE BUYING ORDERS BELOW PRESENT PRICES

Sentiment Mixed And Tone Nervous

Interest in New York cotton market was drawn to the conference at Washington in connection with which Mr. Chester Davis, the ex-administrator of the A. A. A. declares that a new scheme can be done in time for 1936 markets.

There was heavy short covering and some trade buying. There are more buying orders below present prices. The general sentiment is mixed and the tone was nervous.

As mentioned yesterday a feeling in favour of a natural upward reaction is gaining ground, we still look for a temporary rise and prefer purchases for a quick turn.

Bombay, Jan. 11. On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened firm on higher Liverpool cables and advanced further on buying on a reaction theory. Prices later declined partially on realising. There was active short covering and trade buying on prospects of new agricultural plan while passage of the Bonus Bill renewed inflation talk. The undertone of the market was very good heavy liquidation improved the technical situation of the market and chances are in favour of a further improvement. In the absence of the improvement will be sustained new scheme we do not think that higher prices will again attract renewed selling pressure. Thus it is too early to form any definite idea but all declines will be good for purchases for moderate profits while on holdings sales will be advisable for a quick turn.

NEW YORK MARKET. The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with March 10.96 but under scattered selling prices declined 5 points from the opening level during the early part of the session and March was quoted 10.91 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was active covering by shorts which in conjunction with trade support raised prices 12 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 11.09 which was the highest level. Towards the close there was some realising and the market closed at a net rise of 7 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 11.90c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans cotton futures market was active and closed at a rise of 8 to 21 points on improved demand. Spot cotton prices were raised 9 points at 11.40c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with March 5.85. The market was steady and improved on good general outside covering. Local support helped the improvement and Egyptian cotton was steady while offerings were light. Later on there was a further light selling but prices improved on London buying. Towards the close prices reacted on heavy hedging and straddle selling. The market closed irregular at a net decline of 11 to 13 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices lost 11 points at 6.07d.

INDIAN COTTON. East Indian cotton futures market was irregular. Near months declined 2 points and distant were easy at a loss of 2 points. At the close January was quoted 5.66, March 5.62 and May 5.59.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. There was scattered selling in Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 9 points down but Spot prices advanced 10 points at 9.43. Uppers declined 10 to 7 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased long liquidation. Sakels futures closed 20 to 16 points lower and Ashmouni futures declined 23 to 19 points.

BETTER FEELING. Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—The market was steadier especially, the distant positions, on short covering due to the Conference at Washington in connection with which, Mr. Chester Davis declares that a new scheme can be formulated to operate in time for this year's crops. The passage of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill involving an expenditure of between two hundred and four hundred million sterling, by the House of Representatives has revived inflationary talk as no mention in the Bill has been made as to how the necessary funds will be raised. The Supreme Court is due to re-assemble on Monday and a deci-

sion on the Bankhead Act and other measures is expected, after which some announcement on the Administration's new plans may be made. Though there is a little better feeling in the market, considerable nervousness still exists and we prefer to await developments before advising any further commitments.

MESSRS. SCHWABACH'S REPORT

Possible Plan

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

There are two policies of the A. A. A. which are already established and which we think will not be affected, regardless of an adverse decision on the Bankhead Act.

No grower will be paid compensation on the last crop unless he contracts to abide by the acreage adjustment programme for the new crop. There has been, thus far, comparatively little of this crop sold at or above 12 cents, and in order to be paid the bounty, the farmer is required to sign for a reduction next year.

The amount of rental to be paid a grower is to be determined by the extent of the acreage out, varying from 30 to 45 per cent on 44,500,000 acres. With these two weapons it is reasonable to assume that American production next year will not vary much from the present crop.

If consumers have covered through the early months of next year and desire to merchandise the balance of the crop year to August let it would seem advisable to purchase July or October futures during declines such as have recently occurred. We rather expect that the new crop will show relative strength as compared to March and May contracts during the next few months.

POOL SITUATION. Should the Government spot pool be reopened in order to relieve the unsatisfied demand for desirable grades from the present crop, the pool manager may be able to accomplish his previously expressed desire and bring about normal carrying charges in the futures markets. Our Texas representative advises us that desirable grades are hard to find and receipts coming in are too low to suit requirements. Shippers are disturbed as to where they will find the cotton they want and are anticipating relief from Government owned cotton.

Even with normal world consumption the trade must undoubtedly encroach on Government stocks and for this reason we believe that a higher price level will be witnessed in the spring and summer. Domestic consumption continues well ahead of last year. November showed a total of about 510,000 bales compared with 480,000 bales in November a year ago.

TOTAL SUPPLY. The Government cotton report of 10,734,000 bales gives a total supply this year of about 19,500,000 bales. World consumption at around 12,500,000 bales would have a carry-over next August of 7,000,000 bales, of which various Government financial agencies are controlling 6,000,000 bales. The long interest which existed prior to the December 9th bureau report was larger than had been generally supposed and at this writing has been pretty thoroughly frightened out.

The market remains nervous and sensitive but the recent decline, in our opinion, will prove to be merely a temporary reaction in a further upward movement and we favour purchases around prevailing levels.

PRIVATE CABLES. New York March highest 11.09 plus 19 (2.27 p.m.) Lowest 10.91 plus 01 (11.48) Lowest 5.77-14. Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—Liverpool: Market acting better than expected. Think getting purchase level, old and new. New York: Loss pressure. Short covering, trade and Co-operatives buying. Looks like narrowing parity between Liverpool and New York. Think well of selling July or October Liverpool and buying New York, at last night's differentials. Messrs. Chinnal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—Liverpool: Market declined on weak-

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 10. Messrs. Battilana and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Electric Bond Common	17 1/4
Electric Bond 5 1/2 Pfd	47
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	95
Consolidated Gas	32
Int Tel and Tel	14 1/2
Western Union Tel	76 1/2
Radio Corporation	29 1/2
New York Central	13
Baltimore and Ohio R R	51
Bethlehem Steel	40 1/2
United States Steel	42
American Smelting	46
Int Nickel of Canada	420
Sun Life of Canada	50
Amr Celanese	29 1/2
Anacosta Copper Mining	30
Kennecott Copper	56 3/4
General Motors	16
Kelvinator	53
St Oil of N J	15
Atlantic Refining	20
National Dairy	13
Chase Bank	47
National City Bank	41

This market appears indistinct. House Bill has been passed by House of Representatives. Carloadings up 43000 units.

Total Business—3 million.

ness of America and also liquidation. Improved on trade calling, but declined again on disappointing New York cables and hedge selling. Looks lower. Liverpool: Mixed market. Hedging and straddle selling on debenture fears met improved trade outtake. Sentiment still very confused and tone rather nervous. Liverpool: Decline owing to large orders to sell from Liverpool importers. Straddlers are selling in Liverpool and buying in New York. New York: Recommend buying May on declines. Technical position much strengthened. New York: Short covering due to Administration considering substitute Agricultural Act. House of Representatives passed Bonus Bill causing inflation talk. More buying orders below the market.

NEW YORK COTTON.	
March	11.16
May	10.80
July	10.52
October	10.08
Middling Spot	11.95

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.	
January	11.68
March	11.13
May	10.78
Middling Spot	11.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.	
Bales	14,000
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.	
F.G.F. Sakellaris:	
January	9.05
March	8.66
May	8.42
July	8.24
October	8.14
November	7.93
F.G.F. Spot	9.50

INDIAN COTTON.	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.36
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.51
Superfine, (Good Staple)	5.66
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.66
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.81
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.96

BENGAL.	
Good	3.97
Fully Good	4.07
Fine	4.19
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.11
Fine	4.23
Superfine	4.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON.	
January	5.91
February	5.90
March	5.89
April	5.86
May	5.84
June	5.81
July	5.78
August	5.70
September	5.63
October	5.55
November	5.52
December	5.52
January	5.52
Middling Spot	10-12 a.m. Quotations.
March	5.87
May	5.83

LONDON PRODUCE.	
Wheat, Rosario Sante Fe, Jan. Feb. sellers 33/9.	
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Jan. Feb. nominal 33/9.	
Wheat, South Australia, Jan. Feb. nominal 31/9.	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 11. Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 206-12 and for Broach A.M. delivery declined to Rs. 206-4 on scattered long liquidation. At this level there was active short covering and offerings being light prices advanced to Rs. 207-8. Later on the market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but the market opened at a rise of 10 points. There was active buying in the local market and prices advanced to Rs. 208-1. Later on Liverpool was reported 7 point up and in the local market there was some profit-taking and prices eased off to Rs. 208-12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 207.
Omra D.J. 189-12.
Omra March 187-8.
Bengal D.J. 140-12.
Bengal March 139-8.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan 11	
Extra	150
Spring Sup Fine FG Good	141
M G—	150
Bengal U P	147
Punjab	144
C P 1 Fine	141
Omra No. 3	190
C P No. 1	217
C P No. 2	200

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 11	
Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	147
C P 1 Fine	192/194
C P 2 Fine	190/191
Arvi Fine	190
Ellichpur Fine	183/185
Barar Fine	183/185
Khamgaon Fine	183
Khandesh Fine	178
Jalna/Sailu Fine	182
Burwah/Sanavud Fine	183/185
Mathia Fine	180
Punjab/American	222/227
Sindh/American	222/227
Cambodia	262/267
Cambodia 2nd crop	232/237
Compta Good	242/247
Westerns	222/227
Kanpala	344/346
Jinja	327/332
New Manza	307/317

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY	
In full-pressed bales.	
Yesterday, This year	
Khandesh	1,870
Central India	1,623
Barar and Nagar	1,575
Hyderabad Gaorani	689
Barar	3,518
Central Provinces	233
Total Omra	7,713
Dholera	330
N W Provinces	327
Rajputana	23,791
Sind-Punjab	969
Broach	4,180
Coompta and Dharwar	9,748
Western-Northern	14,081
Cocoanada	39
Thunavally and Cam-	7,772
beria	8
Persian	11,544
American	90,313
Egyptian and African	140
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	400
Total	9,479

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY	
In full-pressed bales.	
Yesterday, This year	
Europe	4,110
Japan and China	3,714
Coast Ports	10,858
Up-country by Rail	78,334
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	27,796
Total	7,834

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES	
F P Bales	1935-36 1934-35
Receipts to date	569,900 332,200
Receipts yesterday	14,000 14,000
Exports to date	383,000 268,000
Stock at Ports	263,400 273,600
Stock at Interior	137,000 84,000
Stock at Liverpool	726,000 930,000
Visible Supply	683,000 666,000
Quantity in sight	963,000 625,000
Quantity out of sight 10-1-36	583,000 491,000

BOMBAY METAL MARKET	
London market:—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£34-11-3
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£34-12-4
Standard Copper 3 months £35	
Electrolytic Copper £39	
New York	
Blue Eagle 8 3/4 cents	
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents	
Bombay market:—	
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32-14-0	
Copper Sheets Rs. 37	
Tone: Steady	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS	
Bombay, Jan 11	
Wheat	4,270 cwt.
Linseed	15,837 cwt.
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,038 cwt.
Gingellyseed	4,311 cwt.
Poppyseed	47 cwt.
Groundnuts	34,618 cwt.
Castorseed	1,181 cwt.
Rice	12,402 cwt.
Myrabollans	3,206 cwt.
Cottonseed	6,329 cwt.
Mowrasseed	57 cwt.
Gram	1,246 cwt.
Jowar	31 cwt.
Maize	179 cwt.
Barley	431 cwt.
Bajree	4,173 cwt.
Coal	173 tons

COTTON STRADDLES	
Approximate Differences	
New York Liverpool: March 103 May 117 July 133 at Cross Rate 4.35 3/4	
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 204-8 Liverpool May 1936 5.75 Rs. 45 1/2 at Exchange 1/6	
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 204-8 New York May 1936 107-12 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.35 3/4	

LONDON RUBBER.	
London, Jan. 11.	
Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. Sellers 6-13-16.	

NEW YORK COFFEE.	
New York, Jan. 11.	
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality:—	
Sellers 31/9.	

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 11	
B. C. Rates T. T. O. D. 1/6 1/16	
LONDON:—	
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Jan. Dec.	
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32	
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16	
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32	
NEW YORK:—	
B C Rate T T 270	
Banks selling T T 268	
Banks buying T T 265	
PARIS:—	
Banks selling T T 562	
Banks buying T T 265 1/2	
AMSTERDAM:—	
Banks selling T T 77 1/2	
Banks buying T T 77 3/8	
Banks selling D D 54 5/8	
BARCELONA:—	
Banks selling D D 54 3/8	
HONGKONG:—	
Banks selling D D 88 1/4	
SHANGHAI:—	
Banks selling D D 81 3/4	
SINGAPORE:—	
Banks selling D D 156 1/4	
BERLIN:—	
Banks selling D D 91	
CROSS RATE:—	
New York/London 4.85 5/8 10th inst.	
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 11th inst.	
Java/London 1/2 1/16 11th inst.	
Hongkong/London 1/3 7/8 11th inst.	
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 11th inst.	
London/Paris 29.31 1/2 10th inst.	
London/Belgium 29.31 1/2 10th inst.	
London/Switzerland 15.17 3/4 10th inst.	
London/Berlin 12.27 1/2 10th inst.	
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 10th inst.	
London/New York 4.84 15/16 10th inst.	
London/Amssterdam 7.27 1/4 10th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 27-4-11 1/2 9th instant 27-1-0 10th instant	
Silver London Ready 20 1/2 9th instant 20 1/2 10th instant	
Silver New York Ready 50 9th instant 50 10th instant	
50 nom 10th instant	
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent	
9th instant 9/16 per cent 10th instant	
London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent	
9th instant 5/8 per cent 10th instant	
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.	
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.	
3 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.	
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.	
Tone:—Easy.	

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 11.	
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 9/16 per cent. to 9/16 per cent.	
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 5/8 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.	
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.	
Interest Day to Day Loan, 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.	
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 1/2 per cent.	

NEW YORK CLOSING RATE 4.96-1/8

T.T. London on:—	
New York Closing Rate 4.96-1/8	
Paris 74/76	
Berlin 12-28-1/2	
Madrid 36/37	
Amsterdam 7/27	
Brussels 28-28-1/2	
Milan 61-62	
Berne 15-17-1/2	
Prague 110-12	

SEEDS.

London, Jan. 11.	
Linseed La Plata Hull, c.i.f., ton.	
Jan. Sellers £11-3-9.	
Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., ton.	
Jan. Feb. Sellers £13-6-0.	
Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton.	
Jan. Feb. Sellers £13-13-9.	
Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Cont, c.i.f., ton.	
Jan. Feb. Sellers £13-0-0.	
Contarseed Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., ton.	
Jan. Feb. Sellers £13-5-0.	

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

573	LONDON EXCHANGES.	
791	London, Jan. 11.	
816	T.T. London on:—	
869	New York	Closing Rate 4.96-1
748	Paris	74.76
681	Berlin	12.28-1
39	Madrid	36.07
772	Amsterdam	7.27
8	Brussels	29.29-1
541	Milan	61.62
313	Berne	15.17-1
490	Prague	119.12
906		

JUPITER
GENERALInsurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort,
Bombay.

J11

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1915.

JUPITER
GENERALhas branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.

J12

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1936

London News
By Air MailExploiting Name Of
"Congress" In EnglandMR. SAKLATVALA'S
STATEMENT

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 4. The two Congress Jubilee celebrations held in London last week have their aftermath. Mr. S. Saklatvala has issued a long statement to the Press on the activities of certain Indians who are alleged to be members of the recently formed "Indian National Congress of Great Britain", which arranged Jubilee celebrations. Mr. Saklatvala's contention is that the new organisation is a bogus one inasmuch as it has been formed in spite of the existence of a similar institution in London. In his opinion the immediate motive of the founders of the organisation is to destroy any possibility of unity amongst Indians themselves, as was noticeable on the occasion of the arrival of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru two months ago and on the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations held under the auspices of all-party and all-section representative Committee at the Stewarts Restaurant.

Mr. Saklatvala asserts in a letter to Mr. Kumaria, the General Secretary of the "Congress" organisation: "The so-called Congress was created by a handful of persons who were more enthusiastic than sensible and who did not really understand how their simplicity was taken advantage of by persons posing as patriots. They knew all the time that the Congress Branch was existing, they had heard and agreed ten days before that there were sound political reasons for the Congress Branch to delay action. They knew very well that they were getting up this organisation hurriedly and secretly in order to use it as a dagger with which to stab real political workers in the back." The writer's another charge against the members of the "Congress" organisation is that they issued a letter to the British Press which contained "nothing but mischievous personal attack on Bradley, Brockway, Bridgeman and myself. But the most disgraceful part of it was that the writer did not hesitate to put Jawaharlal himself in a wrong light and difficult position."

EXPLOITING REPUTATION
Mr. Saklatvala's communication, which is frank and detailed on the history of Indian political life in London concludes with the following: "There is no need for recrimination and defamatory attacks upon Indian men and women who know their business and their country's business better than most of you. One thing, of course, also requires to be rectified and that is the removal from responsible work and responsible positions of those persons who in the past had abused their positions, and retarded the work for Indian independence instead of furthering it."

"I understand that Mr. Saklatvala proposes to communicate with Mr. Kripalani, the General Secretary of the Congress, and such other leaders of the Congress Movement as he thinks will influence the young Indians, to work for a United Front in London and not for an isolated action at a time when all the forces in the country ought to be brought under one fighting banner. He is also drawing the attention of Subhash Chandra Bose to the fact that his name and personality are so exploited now in London by some people as to really place him in a needlessly compromising position. Will he stop his individual admirers like ... from acting alone and even against the wishes of all other politically-minded Indian friends in London? Some of these friends make a play

on M. P.'s by using Bose's name, and then impress upon Bose with their influence among the M.P.'s. This is clever but it cannot last for ever, and while these wreckers and reckless political gamblers have nothing to lose, it is bound to end in injustice to Subhash. With all my disagreement with some of Bose's latest thoughts and written expressions, no one holds his sincere sacrifices of the past in higher esteem, and I feel pained to see his reputation hawked about by self-styled agents in the Hollywood star-making fashion. It is time that I should speak out."

MR. KUMARIA'S REPLY
Asked to make a statement, Mr. Kumaria, the Secretary of the "Congress" organisation, has provided me with a copy of the letter that he has sent out to Mr. Saklatvala in reply to his charges. Mr. Kumaria's statement is a brief one. It rejects responsibility for the private activities of some of the members of his organisations, their defamatory statements about Indian doctors and their English wives, and conviction of some of the members at the Marlborough Police court for moral turpitude. Mr. Kumaria also disowns responsibility, on behalf of his Executive Committee, for the statement of Reuters News agency that Communists are banned from the membership of his organisation. "Let us, moreover, repeat for the thousandth time that we were not opposed in the Jubilee Celebrations tea party (Stewart's Restaurant)," he says, "and we have immediately rectified those errors and are going to take all possible steps to clear the misunderstandings that both the Indian and British public might still have in their minds. ... Our organisation is open to all Indians, whether Communists, Socialists, etc. etc., who are genuinely interested in working for the cause of Indian independence, and believing in the policy and creed of the Congress". Of course, Mr. Kumaria has refuted Mr. Saklatvala's suggestion that the "Congress" organisation was started in a hurry, and without much deliberation.

SHAIK MANZUR QADIR
About 100 English and Indian friends including members of the India Office staff gathered at the India Office on Monday afternoon to bid good-bye and to wish best of luck to Shaik Manzur Qadir, Barrister-at-Law, son of Sir Abdul Qadir, member of the India Council. Many words of appreciation were said by many and varied speakers for "Manzur". They came from Hindu Moslem and Sikh friends of the young Indian who had a brilliant career at the Clare College, Cambridge. Prof. A. A. Puri was in a felicitous mood and so was Mr. Dewan Sharar, the Hindu playwright. "I hope you will make a name for yourself. Not only I want you to follow in the footsteps of your illustrious father but to outshine him deservedly to win for yourself a position amongst the foremost of all-Indians." These are just two of the many typical tributes paid to "Manzur" who takes boat to-day at Marseilles—"Viceroy of India" on his homeward journey.

GURU GOBIND LAY
The Sikh community in London inaugurated the New Year by celebrating the Guru Gobind Singh Birthday at the Khalsa Jatha in Sheppard's Bush on Wednesday afternoon. Invitations to the celebrations were extended to Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis. Most of the speeches were delivered in "Gurmukhi" and it is a misfortune not to be able to join those who cheered

FOUR LAKHS
VISIT BARODA
Gaekwar Receives 63 Addresses On Jubilee Occasion

BARODA, Jan. 11. In all about 63 addresses of felicitations were presented to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations, the last one being of the Baroda Mill-owners' Association to be presented to-day.

The public fete, the rural life exhibition and the scientific conversations coupled with the three Durbars held for receiving addresses, attracted no less than four lakhs of people in all, the rural life exhibition being visited by nearly 2 lakhs of people, from 1st January to 10th January.

The rural life exhibition depicted all ruined glories of village life and in some cases the shows were accompanied with practical demonstrations.—United Press.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST
SCHACHT
Reichsbank Governor May Be Forced To Resign

BASLE: (By Air Mail). According to "Basler Nachrichten," great agitation is being carried on, at present, in Germany, against Dr. Schacht, the Governor of the Reichsbank, which may ultimately lead to his resignation from the high office he now occupies.

His recent speeches have aroused bitter controversies and criticism in the German Press and among the Nazi circles, who are making concerted efforts to oust him out of his enviable position.

The counter speech of Hitler announcing an even more intensive control of the State over national production seems to have served as a signal for a well-prepared anti-Schacht campaign.

"Exaggerated Panic" Over
"Mystery Disease"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11. There has been a good deal of exaggerated panic for which there was hardly any justification in fact, and that the treatment generally given to a patient, namely drenching him with water and keeping him erect in many cases, worse than the disease itself, is the opinion expressed at a Conference of Medical Men, convened this morning, at the instance of the Minister-in-Charge of Local Self-Government with the Bengal Government to discuss about the mystery disease "Jhin-Jhinia," which has been the talk of the city for some time past.

Medical experts who attended Conference stated that on observation of 133 victims of the disease admitted into the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, it appeared that in its severest form the disease produced no mortality and left no serious consequences. According to the consensus of expert medical opinion, this so-called mystery disease is merely a disturbance of nervous system and not a disease with well-defined pathological symptoms.—United Press.

LATE PRESIDENT
PATEL'S CREATION

Assembly Department Celebrates Eighth Anniversary

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11. The Legislative Assembly Department celebrated their eighth anniversary by holding a tea party in the Library of the Central Legislature at 3-15 p.m. to-day.

The Department, it may be recalled, was created as a separate office on January 10, 1923 through the efforts of the late President of the Assembly, Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel.—United Press.

the speakers, since I could not follow the speeches. Religious hymns and songs were in plenty and the reading of 'Gur Granth Sahib' was done with all solemnity that the occasion demanded. Some of the speakers, I was told, paid a tribute to Guru Gobind Singh, for his martial achievements and to Guru Nanak, the founder of the great Sikh religion.

AIR RAID PANIC
IN ADDIS ABABA

What Happened On Dec. 13

(From Our Correspondent)
ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 20. (By Mail). When Dessye was bombarded for the first time, the foreign population of Addis Ababa was greatly alarmed, and for several days they were living in a condition of semi-panic. Rumours used to spread every time that on such and such a date the Italian airplanes were sure to come to Addis Ababa to bombard the city.

The panic reached climax on the 13th of December. On this day, the foreign population of the capital got up from the bed at four o'clock in the morning, left the houses and went to the surrounding hills. It was expected that as Dessye was bombarded at 6 o'clock in the morning the capital also may be bombarded at the same time. The panic was so great that many people had no time to dress themselves. They ran in pyjamas with their women and children. It was very difficult to get a taxi that morning because the foreigners would take them at any price. There were people who paid 100 and even 150 Thalers to take them outside the city, whereas the normal charges are 2 to 3 Thalers. Everybody was thinking that every minute the Italian planes would arrive, and that would be the minute of their death.

THEY FLED FOR LIFE

The most remarkable thing was that no body took the pains to enquire, how the people knew that the Italian planes were on their way to Addis Ababa. No body thought it advisable to lose time in that sort of enquiries. All this was done without having heard the signal from the Government authorities. It was already long ago announced that when the Italian planes will be on their way to Addis Ababa, the population will be warned, and that will be through a signal of the firing of three shots from a cannon and by continuous ringing of the bells of all the churches of the city. But on the 13th of December, nobody cared to enquire about the signals. Everybody took it for granted that those people who had the task of giving these signals, must have been terribly afraid and might have fled away in order to save themselves.

RIOTS FEARED

When the people reached the outskirts of the city, and their minds got a little peace, they began to fear other dangers in addition to those of air-raids. This fear was about the breaking out of riots in the city. Many even imagined that their properties were already being plundered in their city houses while they came to take shelter in the outskirts of the capital and in the woods.

Although the possibility of the above-mentioned happenings exists in Abyssinia, it will be 5-13 too far if we think them to be a reality. The Abyssinian Government pays more attention to the safety of the life and property of the foreigners than of the people of its own country. It is due to the fact that it does not want to get into unnecessary complications with the foreign consulates and legations situated here.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS

The Abyssinian Government has taken every sort of precaution for the general safety of the people, even at the time of this war. "In time of peace prepare for war," this injunction to prevent riots in the country is already being practised by the Abyssinian Government for a long time. In every Abyssinian towns, the police has enough control over the population and when a surprise riot might take place, the Abyssinian police has been taught all the tactics, which are necessary to know for successfully coping the situation.

ITALIAN SPIES DETECTED

Such training organisation and discipline of the Abyssinian police has been more strengthened in recent months. It has considerably helped these people in finding out the individuals or small groups of public enemies, and to make their deeds harmless, which

SPECIAL POLICE
FOR JHABUA

Alleged Confiscation Of Merchants' Association's Receipt Books

INDORE, Jan. 9. The Joint Secretary, Central India States' People's Conference, writes from Indore:—

Reports received from Jhabua State say that special Police is posted at all important places. All the officers Customs, Forest Revenue etc., are camping in Thandla. The Custom officials have confiscated all receipt books of Merchants' Association, Thandla, and all pass books from the brokers on the ground that "the people have failed to report to the authorities regarding the formation of the Merchants' Association."

The officials have passed orders that the cultivators should not sell their products to the traders. This has resulted in the following:—

The traders are compelled to leave the villages and there are no shops in the rural area now.

The cultivators have to go miles away to purchase ordinary necessities of life, such as salt, etc.

The cultivators have to go to the Mandi to sell their produce and the prices are mostly credited to the realisation of land revenue leaving nothing for them to live on.

Special Police has been detailed and all officials are supervising on the spot.

No British Tanks
For Abyssinian Soldiers

GENOA: (By Air Mail). According to "Il Lavoro," at the recent meeting held at Berbera, between the Intelligence Service and the Colonial Office, the Abyssinian representative demanded with insistence and obtained a promise from Colonel Clifford for the delivery of a number of tanks for the Ethiopian army in Ogaden.

The Governor of Somaliland who was present at the meeting was accordingly asked if he could put about fifty to sixty tanks at the disposal of the Ethiopian army under the excuse that such a request was justified for preventing Italian troops from reaching the Djibouti-Addis Ababa Railway.

The Governor of Somaliland, however, refused to meet such a demand due to the possibility of international complications that were sure to arise from such an action.

Nellore For Manual Labour Franchise

NELLORE, Jan. 11. Manual Labour franchise will not be abolished and it will be made the main condition of eligibility for office, was the view expressed by the Nellore District Congress Committee at a meeting last evening.

The Committee refused to accept the Andhra Congress Committee's resolution on the issue and decided to address the A.I.C.C. in this matter.

The Committee also reduced the annual membership fee of four annas to one anna, payable either in cash or in kind.—A.P.

could have proved disastrous, had they remained covered. In certain cases, the Abyssinian police has been able to find out the Italian spies through the help of its new organisation. One example will be sufficient to illustrate this fact. It was planned by a certain group of Italians, who were bribed by the Italians, to poison the water reservoirs from where the water is supplied to the city of Addis Ababa. The Abyssinian police tackled the matter in a very clever manner. They followed all the movements of the bribed Italians. In a beer shop, one of the policemen who was disguised, volunteered himself, to show them the way to the water reservoir.—At the same time he informed his other colleagues, who arrested the group of the enemies red-handed.

Similar stories to the cleverness of the police are being heard in every corner of the capital these days. All prove the fact that the life and property of a person, even at this war time, is as safe in an Abyssinian city as in any other corner of the world.

Triple-Pact For
Egypt's Defence?MORE GENERALS TO AID
WAHID PASHAGreece, Turkey And Britain
Champion Cause Of
Land Of Nile

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail). The Italian Consul-General at Cairo has issued an order to the Italian settlers in Egypt numbering 89,000 to send their marriage rings to the consulate as an aid to the Italian Government to continue war with Abyssinia.

The Egyptian authorities have decided to place before the Egyptian Parliament a bill for the compulsory Military training, which enjoin every Egyptian between 20 and 40 years of age to offer his services to the Government in order to be trained worthy soldier.

It is reported in the "Star" (a Turkish paper) that the Turkish Foreign Minister is on his way to London to meet the British Foreign Minister to discuss the question of the co-operation of the British and the Turkish Governments to ward off the dangers in the Mediterranean. The paper also states that the British, Turkish and the Greek Governments will join hands to defend Egypt if any danger befalls her.

It is officially reported in the "Al-Iraq" that H. M. King Reza Shah Pehavi of Iran will pay a visit to Iraq to see H. M. King Ghazi in the month of March 1936.

Fifty big travelling buses full of the Indian, Afghan and Arab pilgrims have left Basra for Medina by the new road which goes to Hedjaz via Zubair and Najd.

The Iran Government has taken up the sole monopoly of the tobacco produce of Iran in its own hands and has established a factory for manufacturing cigarettes.

The Iraqi papers have bitterly criticised the Syrian Government (French) for suddenly raising the duties on the most necessary fruit like the dates by 80 p.c. and Rs. 2 per sheep. The papers also state that this action of the French Government is very annoying.

The Cairo papers reported that the Crown Prince of Yemen Ahmed Saif-ul-Islam will pay a visit to Cairo, Palestine and Transjordan during the next month.

The recently started collections of the Cairo Merchants' Association for the help of Abyssinia have already reached to £8,000.

The Turkish paper "Yonlun" reports that the famous Turkish military officer General Kazim Kurah Bakir Pasha and four other officers have resolved to go to Abyssinia to help General Wahid Pasha at Ogaden.

The Turkish Government has issued an order for the Turkish cargo ships to be ever ready to execute any kind of order from the Government.

"Against Savages War Must Be
Waged Without Quarter"

ITALY'S "TOOTH FOR TOOTH"

ROME, (By Mail)

Comments on the reported heading of two Italian armies by the Abyssinians are plenty. The "Popolo d'Italia," after having protested also against the use of dum-dum bullets "supplied by a London firm," says that all these methods "call for inexorable action; Italy must strike and knock down the bloody slave-traders." The Turin "Stampa," affirming that in the Transvaal, in India, and everywhere, the English proceeded with iron and fire," says that the war now must be without quarter; "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." The "Gazzetta del Popolo" thinks that "it is urgent and necessary to conduct a hard and inexorable war."

The "Corriere della Sera" writes, "Against savages war must be waged without quarter; fortunately both science and technique offer the necessary means to the civilized peoples; they must be employed without any exclusion and limitation. We must win as soon as possible." In a message from the Italian Somaliland Signor Sandri, the Italian war correspondent, who was the first to allege the use of "dum-dum" bullets by the Abyssinian, reiterates his charges. The recent announcement by Sir Harry McGowan denying these charges is stigmatised as "lying, ridiculous, and pitiful." Sir Harry, who is the chairman of the Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, stated that the type of label shown on the "dum-dum" ammunition captured from the Abyssinians by the Italians had been obsolete for 22 years, before which period the company concerned had made "dum-dum" ammunition for big-game shooting.

And Sir Harry further denied that any company associated with I. C. I. had ever supplied ammunition of the "dum-dum" type for military purposes.

Seven Injured In
Motor Accident

KARACHI, Jan. 11

Seven persons were injured, some badly in a serious motor accident, when the driver of a military lorry, in his attempt to avoid a car at a fairly busy road-crossing, swerved sharply resulting in the lorry turning turtle. Some Europeans from a garage nearby succeeded in taking out the injured including a woman from under the vehicle. All were removed to hospital.

The driver of the car, Ochiram Thakardas had a narrow escape.—United Press.

PHILIPPINES
S. O. S. TO U. S. A?

Sequel To Dread Of Japan

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail)

According to Mr. Roy Howard, the famous American Newspaperman, the Philippine official circles have begun to be afraid of their newly got freedom, because of the Japanese designs on the islands and are prepared to apply to the United States Government in order to be re-admitted under protection.

It is alleged that in case America refuses to extend assistance, Philippine government might seek for British protection.